

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

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JAPAN

Japan, ROK Parliamentarians Issue Communique	C 1
Nakasone Views Defense Buildup Implementation	C 1
Nakasone Responds to U.S. Defense Resolution	C 2
Prime Minister To Invite Reagan to Japan	C 2
Abe Said To Ask U.S. Not To File GATT Complaint	C 2
Matsunaga Urges Premier To Widen Import Quotas	C 3
Agriculture Official Views U.S. Complaint	C 3
KYODO Reviews Nakasone's First Month in Office	C 4
Gotoda on Steps Against Cohorts of USSR Spy	C 5

NORTH KOREA

Details of 21 Dec MAC Meeting Reported	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Condemns Chon's Talks to Troops [21 Dec]	D 4
VRPR Hits ROK Troop Dispatch to Saudi Arabia	D 5
Chon's Remarks at Assembly Reception Attacked	D 5
Delegates at UN Committee Support Reunification	D 6
More Delegates Comment	D 7
Pak Song-chol at Meeting on USSR Founding Day	D 8
Yi Chong-ok Greets Tikhonov on USSR Anniversary	D 9
'Aggressive Acts' Against Nicaragua Denounced [NODONG SINMUN 21 Dec]	D 10
Panamanian Scores Treatment of DPRK Assemblymen	D 10
NODONG SINMUN on Kim Chong-il's Chuche Treatise [18 Dec]	D 11
Further Materials on Seventh UAWPK Congress	D 14
Second-Day Session	D 14
Congress' Conclusion	D 15
Chong Chun-ki at Meeting on Academy Anniversary	D 17
Kim Il-song Urges Increased Production of Cars	D 18
KCNA Reports Increases in Cultivated Land	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Turkey's Evren Continues Official Visit to ROK	E 1
More on Dinner Speeches	E 2
KOREA HERALD Editorial [21 Dec]	E 3
Prime Minister To Meet With Mexican President [cross-reference]	E 4
UAE Minister Seeks Cultural, Religious Exchanges	E 4
Editorial On Significance of Team Spirit Exercise [KOREA HERALD 18 Dec]	E 4
Briefs: National Tax Office Head; Death of Ex-Health Minister	E 5

KAMPUCHEA

PRK Leaders Greet Soviets on USSR Anniversary	H 1
Bou Thang Message on 'Fifth Military Meeting'	H 2
CGDK Scores South Africa on Lesotho Raid [VODK]	H 4

LAOS

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets Soviet Friendship Group	I 1
Bulgarian Front Delegation Here for Visit	I 1
Talks On Cooperation Held	I 1
Photo Exhibit	I 2
Khamtai Siphandon Greeting on SRV Army Day	I 2
Briefs: GDR Sports Equipment; SRV-Assisted Boat Building;	I 3
Delegations Leave for USSR	

THAILAND

PLO Envoy Hopes To Open Bangkok Office	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 22 Dec]	
BANGKOK POST Interviews Lao Ambassador [22 Dec]	J 1
NATION Praises Foreign Policy Initiatives [20 Dec]	J 3
Supreme Command Notes Activities in Kampuchea	J 4
Athit Says 6,600 Communist Insurgents Defected	J 5
[NATION REVIEW 18 Dec]	

VIETNAM

Government Marks 60th Anniversary of USSR	K 1
Greetings to Soviet Leaders	K 1
Le Duan Speech in Moscow	K 2
CPSU Lecture Group Visits	K 4
VDP Holds Meeting	K 4
Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City	K 5
USSR Helps SRV Build Economic, Cultural Projects	K 5
Nguyen Co Thach Pays Visit to India 16-19 Dec	K 6
[cross-reference]	
Foreign Minister Reaffirms Rejection of Sihanouk	K 6
[Paris L'HUMANITE 16 Dec]	
Bou Thang, PRK Delegation Continue Visit	K 7
Further Report on Reception	K 7
Defense Ministry Meeting 21 Dec	K 8
Activities in Hanoi	K 9
Visit to Lang Son Province	K 9
Hungary Agrees To Help Develop Technology	K 9
SRV-Poland Friendship Association Established	K 10
National Assembly Session Continues in Hanoi	K 10
Nguyen Huu Tho 20 Dec Speech	K 10
Communique No 2 Issued	K 11
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Marks VPA's 38th Anniversary [21 Dec]	K 11
Lam Dong Women Persuade FULRO Members To Defect	K 13
NHAN DAN Reports Grain Collection Norm Met [20 Dec]	K 14

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

More Technical Aid for China Being Considered	M 1
Australian To Fly in Space Shuttle in 1985	M 1
Economic Agreement Signed With New Zealand	M 1

INDONESIA

CGDK's Son Sann Visits for Talks With Suharto	N	1
On Talks With Suharto	N	1
Further Comments	N	2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir on Sihanouk Seat at Nonaligned Summit	O	1
Official on Cut in Defense Ministry Allocation	O	1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Comments On Various Current Issues	P	1
Human Rights Record	P	1
Rift Between Church, State	P	1
Economic Problems	P	2
Interest Groups	P	2

JAPAN ROK PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OW211235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 21, KYODO -- Japanese and South Korean parliamentarians ended a joint session here Tuesday with a communique pledging efforts for closer economic cooperation between their two countries. The communique also called for a more balanced bilateral trade relationship. At present, South Korea is registering a huge trade deficit with Japan.

About 160 parliamentarians, including 50 South Koreans, took part in the one-day session held at a Tokyo hotel. The previous joint session of the Japan-Korea and Korea-Japan parliamentarians leagues was held in Seoul in September last year.

This year's meeting was initially scheduled for September but was postponed because of a dispute over accounts in Japanese school textbooks about Japan's conduct in Korea before and during the war. Addressing the session as a guest speaker, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the settlement of the textbook dispute has opened a new stage in Tokyo-Seoul relations.

The communique expressed regret that the diplomatic row created "turbulence" in relations between the two countries. The dispute has also delayed negotiations on Seoul's request for dollar 4 billion in loans for its 1982-86 economic development program.

The communique followed discussions at four separate committee meetings on national security, economy, social and cultural affairs and Korean residents in Japan.

Japanese lawmakers assured the South Koreans that Japan's defense buildup program will not result in making the country a military power again. The participants also agreed to establish a Japan-(South) Korea cultural exchange fund within three years.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said the joint session marked a step toward improving Japan-South Korea relations. They said they are encouraged by remarks by both Japanese and South Korean participants that the meeting was a success.

The session followed the transfer of South Korea's opposition leader Kim Tae-chung from prison to a Seoul hospital last week. This also helped improve the "climate" for the 1982 meeting, the sources said.

The welfare of the former South Korean presidential candidate, who was abducted from Tokyo to Seoul in 1973, had been a concern for many Japanese, including conservative members of the Diet (parliament).

NAKASONE VIEWS DEFENSE BUILDUP IMPLEMENTATION

OW211455 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 21, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday suggested putting priority on early implementation of the 1976 national defense buildup outline rather than on pegging defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product (GNP).

Replying to a Komeito questioner at the upper house Budget Committee, Nakasone said he believes that the defense budget for fiscal 1983 beginning next April could be limited to the 1 percent framework. But he went on to say that, though the government continues its efforts to keep defense spending to the 1 percent limit, how the government's goals laid out in the 1976 outline would link with the 1 percent framework was a problem. The premier's remark could be taken as a hint that the defense budget for fiscal 1984 and later could exceed the 1 percent limit adopted by the government of Premier Takeo Miki.

Nakasone also said Japan should keep its promise to the United States to make the utmost effort to improve Japan's defense capability. The pledge was made by Nakasone's predecessor Zenko Suzuki in talks with President Ronald Reagan in May last year. "That is a promise between one state and another," Nakasone said.

Nakasone is scheduled to visit Washington in mid-January for talks with Reagan, which are expected to center on defense and bilateral trade problems.

NAKASONE RESPONDS TO U.S. DEFENSE RESOLUTION

OW220219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he will take seriously the unanimous adoption of a U.S. Senate resolution calling on Japan to expand its defense capabilities. His statement, made to reporters, was taken to mean he will positively respond to the U.S. call.

The U.S. Senate at a plenary session late Tuesday night adopted the resolution and will send it to the House but congressional sources in Washington said no debate will be made during the current congressional session.

Foreign Ministry officials said the resolution is an expression of U.S. desire and is not binding on but added: "We will have to take it seriously because it was approved unanimously by a (Senate) plenary session."

Political sources said Japan will be driven to a tighter diplomatic corner by the resolution amid work to compile next fiscal year's budget. The officials noted a passage in the original draft asking Japan to boost its defense spending above 1 percent of gross national product (GNP) was deleted in the revised resolution.

The U.S. Government should know Japan cannot bear expenses for maintaining and repairing U.S. warships and aircraft stationed in Japan under the bilateral status of forces agreement, the officials said. The resolution called on Japan to defend Japan's sea-lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its coast as well as to bear such cost.

PRIME MINISTER TO INVITE REAGAN TO JAPAN

OW221031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 22, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he would formally invite U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit Japan when the two meet in Washington next month. In reply to a Liberal-Democratic questioner at the upper house Budget Committee, the prime minister said Reagan visited Japan two or three times in the past, but not as president.

Nakasone is scheduled to make an official visit to the United States January 17-20 for talks with Reagan and other U.S. leaders.

ABE SAID TO ASK U.S. NOT TO FILE GATT COMPLAINT

OW11313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 21, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday asked the United States not to carry out its threat to file a complaint with the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concerning Japan's so-called residual import restrictions on 17 farm products.

He personally made the request to U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield, who was called to the Foreign Ministry in the evening, informed sources said.

Abe is understood to have warned that if the U.S. should take such action, strong reactions expected within the Japanese Government and from other quarters concerned would make it difficult to work out the third market-opening package earlier promised, they said.

When Japan-U.S. talks on agricultural trade, held in Washington on December 17, got nowhere, the U.S. said it would decide within a week whether to take its complaint the GATT authorities. The U.S. side specified 17 farm products -- the 22 agricultural and fishery products still subject to residual curbs minus beef, citrus fruit and three fishery products.

Washington's threat to file a complaint with GATT has hardened the attitude of Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry. The ministry has let it be known that in the face of such action, Japan would find it impossible to make any new proposals to facilitate U.S. agricultural imports into this country.

At Tuesday's meeting with Foreign Minister Abe, the sources said, Ambassador Mansfield voiced concern about the failure of the recent two rounds of Japan-U.S. farm trade talks -- in Hawaii last October and in Washington earlier this month.

Abe explained the Japanese Government is studying reducing import duties on a broad range of commodities, including about 40 farm products in spite of the great difficulties involved.

However, he apparently avoided referring to any specific items of interest to the U.S., such as tobacco, chocolate and biscuits since opinions remain to be adjusted within the government, the sources said.

MATSUNAGA URGES PREMIER TO WIDEN IMPORT QUOTAS

OW220743 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 22, KYODO -- Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday Japan should take substantial steps to open its market wider to imports. Matsunaga met with Nakasone and stressed that Japan must take some action on its import restrictions on beef and oranges which symbolize Tokyo-Washington trade disputes, officials said.

Matsunaga, who returned home Monday after working-level talks with American Government officials, also told the premier that the United States is anxious about possible slowdown in Japan's defense buildup efforts, the officials said.

Nakasone was quoted at telling him he will make efforts to improve Japan-U.S. relations.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. COMPLAINT

OW181217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 18, KYODO -- Minoru Tsukada, chief of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's International Affairs Department, Saturday took a hard-line toward the U.S. intention to complain to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) about Japanese residual import controls on six items, including tomato juice.

Tsukada said Japan would rebutt the U.S. charges. "The GATT may be a useful place to negotiate," he said, citing what he said were virtual import restraints in the U.S. on agricultural products.

Japan controls imports of 22 agricultural, forestry and marine products, while the U.S. only limits imports of refined sugar. But Tsukada said the U.S. controls imports of meat and processed beef products under its domestic law.

Regarding the U.S. rejection of a Japanese offer to expand import quotas for six farm products, Tsukada said the U.S. seemed to have judged that accepting the offer would have an unfavorable effect on its demands for liberalized imports of beef and oranges.

KYODO REVIEWS NAKASONE'S FIRST MONTH IN OFFICE

OW201237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 20 Dec 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 20, KYODO -- In his first month of office, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has actively interested himself in foreign policy, causing some uneasiness to the Foreign Ministry.

Acting quickly, the new prime minister has decided to go to Washington in January. Within days of his inauguration on November 26, he met the Soviet ambassador in Tokyo. Nakasone has also expressed a desire to visit Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The Foreign Ministry officially welcomes Nakasone's active foreign policy initiatives, but is hard put to keep pace with Kantei, or the prime minister's Secretariat.

Worries about a possible "dual diplomacy" have been voiced within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, sources said.

The Foreign Ministry was first surprised by an 86-page paper on Nakasone's political background, copies of which were circulated among foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

The paper prepared by Nakasone's private aides contained some passages that differed from the Japanese Government's version of his background.

In the paper, Nakasone called for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan and for revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Foreign Ministry officials said the ministry had nothing to do with the document, and Nakasone later told the Diet that the views propounded in the paper represented his personal views as a dietman, not as Japan's prime minister.

On December 1, a meeting with President Ronald Reagan was arranged for January 18.

The Foreign Ministry naturally expected that the new prime minister would try to improve relations with the United States, which are troubled by defense and trade issues. But January was just not the month the Foreign Ministry had calculated as appropriate for a visit by the prime minister.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said that the ministry had thought a U.S. visit by the prime minister requires thorough preparations and that the prime minister should not go to Washington empty handed to appease the Americans in the trade disputes.

But Nakasone had determined to visit Washington as soon as possible, even before he assumed the premiership, according to the sources.

Nakasone in effect bulldozed the hesitations of the Foreign Ministry, but doubts remain in the ministry about the positive outcome of the visit.

In regard to relations with the Soviet Union, now at their lowest point since World War II, Nakasone received a courtesy call from Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov on December 9, ignoring the advice of the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry has been maintaining that the Soviet Union is entirely at fault for the deterioration of bilateral relations. The ministry had rejected requests by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo for an official meeting between the ambassador and the prime minister.

Pavlov's predecessor Dmitriy Polyanskiy was first able to meet with former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in a farewell call last January after five years and eight months' service in Tokyo.

The ministry worried that the meeting between Nakasone and Pavlov could be misinterpreted by allied nations, notably by the United States, that Japan might have changed its stance toward the Soviet Union.

In an apparent bid to neutralize the significance of the meeting, the ministry quickly instructed the Japanese ambassador in Moscow to ask to meet with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov.

Observers believe that Nakasone's active foreign policy moves are aimed at garnering points before scheduled elections in the first half of next year.

Nationwide elections for local offices will take place in April, while elections for the upper house of the Diet and possibly for the lower house, too, are expected in June or July.

As Nakasone sees no positive progress in solving domestic problems -- the streamlining of the government and reconstruction of state finances -- he has to make his position in foreign policy, they said.

If the general elections for the lower house take place and his party is able to reinforce its position in the Diet, Nakasone will have the chance to reshuffle his Cabinet with a freer hand than his current Cabinet which reflects the strong influence of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka whose support helped Nakasone to win the premiership, they added.

GOTODA ON STEPS AGAINST COHORTS OF USSR SPY

OW211323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 21, KYODO -- The government may take appropriate measures against Japanese if they were really involved in helping a Soviet intelligence agent in his spying activities in Japan, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda indicated Tuesday.

Former KGB agent, Stanislav Levchenko testified before U.S. congressional committee in July about his spying in Tokyo. The testimony was made public earlier this month.

Asked to comment on the testimony at a House of Councillors committee meeting, Gotoda said, we have to take it seriously, but I think most people discount the allegations as untrue.

The government is concerned if cooperation by the Japanese may violate laws banning leaks of state secrets, Gotoda added.

Levchenko, 41, was a Tokyo correspondent of the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES from early 1975 through late 1979. He defected to the United States.

He said he will identify his Japanese aides in a book to be published shortly.

DETAILS OF 21 DEC MAC MEETING REPORTED

SK220211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The 415th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 21 December at the proposal of our side. As already known, our side requested to the enemy side on 11 December that the 415th MAC meeting be convened on 17 December. Nevertheless, due to enemies' delaying schemes, the meeting was convened belatedly on 21 December.

At the meeting, our side protested against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warmongers for wantonly violating the armistice agreement and endlessly committing aerial espionage and military provocations against us, thus running wild to prepare for a new war. And our side called the enemy side to account.

According to our side's senior member, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, from around 1011 to around 1018 on 9 December, the U.S. imperialists committed an act of espionage while flying up to the sky over the coastal sea off Najin, North Hamgyong Province, by infiltrating an SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the sky over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country. Also at around 1408 and 1427 on 14 December, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated an SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the air over the coastal seas in the East and West Seas of our country, thus committing acts of espionage.

The number of the U.S. imperialists' acts of aerial espionage by infiltrating SR-71 reconnaissance planes reached some 50 cases during the period from 8 September to 17 December. It has reached as many as some 180 cases this year.

Our side's senior member reiterated that this clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists have been maneuvering to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

Then, he pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' intrusions [himbom] and acts of espionage by the SR-71 reconnaissance planes not only are wanton violations of the armistice agreement but also high-handed encroachments on our country's sovereignty and that the continuation of these kinds of espionage and hostile acts are very dangerous ones which might lead the situation to an irrevocable state.

Our side's senior member continued to expose, citing detailed instances, that the U.S. imperialists have been not only strengthening acts of aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic but also continuously mobilizing the South Korean puppet army to military provocations against us.

He pointed out: At around 1845 on 4 December, the South Korean puppet army, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, fired several rounds from automatic rifles toward our side's area across from the area about 700 meters south of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker No 0604 on the central frontline.

Also from around 2245 on 17 October to around 0023 on 18 October, it perpetrated an armed provocation of firing some 140 rounds of large-caliber machinegun and automatic weapons at our side's guardpost across from the area about 700 meters southwest of MDL marker No 0524 on two occasions.

Due to the reckless military provocations by the South Korean puppet army, not a single day has passed without the report of gunfire all over the areas along the MDL.

The South Korean puppet army is not only building fortified positions on a large scale in the DMZ area, introducing numerous military personnel and quantities of equipment and material and also introducing numerous pieces of heavy equipment and heavy weapons, including tanks and guns, into the area.

Saying that he could not but pay serious attention to the fact that the violations of the armistice agreement the enemy side perpetrated within the DMZ area during the period from 11 September to 17 December reached as many as some 6,500 cases, our side's senior member said that (?such) criminal acts are a source of confrontation and are aggravating tension between the two sides.

Strongly protesting against the enemy side for further strengthening aerial espionage and military provocations against the northern half of the republic, he demanded that the enemy side stop such criminal acts. This notwithstanding, far from guaranteeing to meet our just demands, the enemies foolishly schemed to conceal and justify their criminal acts.

After denouncing the enemies' wrongful acts, our side's senior member revealed and condemned the U.S. imperialists' schemes to prepare for a new war, which are becoming undisguised with each passing day.

It is known to the world that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are maneuvering to realize their aggressive ambition to swallow the whole of Korea. This has been clearly shown by the fact that, with their own mouths, the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves openly say that the Korean Peninsula is the test site for a confrontation of power in the 1980's and that the Korean Peninsula area is of particular significance in the face of the three major wars.

Such an aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists is more clearly shown by their actual move today to build, on a large scale, the aggressive forces in South Korea.

In accordance with the U.S. imperialists' new plan to build up war capabilities, numerous F-16 fighter bombers and A-10 close support planes have been introduced or have already been deployed in South Korea, and Chinhae port in South Korea is being outfitted as an operational base for the U.S. 7th Fleet. In recent days, they have been deploying cruise missiles to naval vessels belonging to the 7th Fleet and, what is more, they are trying to deploy even neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are strengthening their armed forces, and, at the same time, they are further driving the South Korean warmongers to the adventurous road of war.

In fiscal 1982 alone, the U.S. imperialists handed over weapons worth as much as (? \$1.1) billion, including up-to-date planes, tanks and missiles.

At the notorious Kyongju meeting held recently, wicked schemes to accelerate the preparations for a new war were worked out. The U.S. imperialists have decided to hand over to South Korea 60 to 80 F-20 fighters and several scores of amphibious vehicles.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements are waging war games more frequently on a larger scale, too.

The enemies, who started with the war game Team Spirit '82 early this year, have waged war games without cessation all year. [Word indistinct], mobilizing several scores of various kinds of naval vessels, including the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet and nuclear-powered attack submarines, they waged large-scale fleet mobile attack exercises -- such as aerial war games, naval war games and submarine war games -- in the East Sea of our country. In the aftermath of this, they waged joint firing exercises, called "a joint aerial firing exercise" and (Gaffix) '83.

Furthermore, instigating the South Korean military fascist elements, the U.S. imperialists waged war games "Myonggong 28" and "Ssangyong '82." At this hour too, in the sea centered around (Anhung) port in the West Sea, the South Korean puppet army's shooting exercises are being carried out.

The stage which the U.S. imperialists' schemes to prepare for a new war in Korea reached today is clearly revealed by the fact that, in spite of the strong denunciation by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, they are scheming to wage again the Team Spirit war games.

According to a news report, for almost 3 months, from 1 February to mid-April in the new year, the U.S. imperialists are going to wage the war game Team Spirit '83. It is said that participating in this war game will be some 70,000 personnel from one U.S. divisional headquarters, one infantry brigade, task force units, sea combat units belonging to the 7th Fleet, the strategic, tactical and airlift operation units of the U.S. Pacific Air Force, and two aircraft carrier battle groups -- all from the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in South Korea, the continental United States and the Pacific region -- and some 118,000 South Korean puppet army troops. It is said they will carry out various kinds of army, navy and air force exercises.

This is a grave new (?military) threat to oppose our republic and frighten the South Korean people, who have risen up in the anti-U.S. pro-independence struggle.

Owing to the endless military provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the situation in the Korean Peninsula is becoming as tense as can be.

The fact that, at this time, the U.S. imperialists will wage a large-scale war game -- unprecedented in history -- by mobilizing military force with almost 30,000 more personnel than in last year's war game, shows that the U.S. imperialists' military provocations have reached a more reckless stage.

In line with their already devised plan for a war of aggression, by cultivating the capability for mobile deployment operations by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army and (?increasing) their capability for attack operations, landing operations, sea maneuvers and [words indistinct], the U.S. imperialists are trying to further complete preparations for a northward war and ignite the fuse of war.

On this basis the South Korean puppets are babbling now about the promotion of mutual understanding and the strengthening of relations, outspokenly saying that the war game racket Team Spirit '83 is larger than Team Spirit '82 and that it is aimed at increasing the capability for combined operations by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army, enhancing the military logistic system and increasing its operational capabilities.

Despite the fact that they are promoting the danger of war while exposing their aggressive nature, the U.S. imperialists are shameless enough to clamor about so-called defense and the maintenance of peace in order to cover up their criminal acts to ignite a war of aggression in Korea.

This is, indeed, a brigandish sophistry that only aggressors like the U.S. imperialists could utter. No one can assuredly say that this U.S. imperialists' war exercise, which far exceeds the level of those exercises we could call a test war and a preparatory war against our republic, would not develop at any time into a full-fledged war of aggression.

The Team Spirit '83 war exercise that the U.S. imperialists are trying to conduct is a challenge and provocation of our republic and all Korean people and an intolerable act for aggression to lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea are clearly manifested by their intensification of aerial espionage and military provocations against our side. As of 17 December this year, the military provocations and violations perpetrated against our side by the enemy totaled some 23,300 cases.

Now, the U.S. imperialists are running wild to entice even the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a war in Korea. This has been substantiated once again by the fact that they recently held the first joint U.S.-Japan military exercise, dubbed "Yamato '82," in the area of Japan's Mt Fuji, and that a new military plan has been disclosed that the U.S. troops, Japanese forces and South Korean puppets will unfold a joint defense frontline in Korea in times of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

While running wild like this in maneuvers to provoke a new war, the U.S. imperialists are groundlessly slandering us by fabricating an incident of political, fraudulent intrigue. Trying to politically implicate others and mislead world public opinion by concocting a nonexistent incident is a contemptible act. And such an act will only result in promoting tension between both parties and aggravating confrontation.

Saying all the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have put accelerated preparations into full swing for provoking a new war of aggression in Korea, our side's senior member stressed that the aggravated tension and the increased danger of war in Korea today are due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and its maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Saying further that, to ease tension and eliminate the danger of war in our country, their cause should be removed, he continued: As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, our country can never be peaceful and the danger of war cannot be removed. To ease tension, eliminate the danger of war and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea, (?South Korea) should break away from the U.S. imperialists' colonialism and the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of our country. This is the basic way to solve the Korean question.

The days are permanently gone when the U.S. imperialists could fool around with peoples' destinies by arbitrarily committing aggression against other countries, holding onto the policy of strength. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should clearly and directly see the trend of the times and lend an ear to the demand of our people and the world's peoples.

In conclusion, our side's senior member emphasized that the U.S. imperialists should abandon their silly ambition to sit astride all of Korea, take off the mantle of the United Nations in conformity with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly and withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons, including the nuclear weapons.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS CHON TALK TO TROOPS

SK211127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at the "joint field army command" of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army and entreated the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to make "redoubled efforts" for "deterrence of war" and "fixation of peace" on the Korean Peninsula, drivelling that they were making a big "contribution" to the "security" and "peace" on the peninsula.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN December 21 says: This was a ridiculous sophism of the colonial puppet for justifying the U.S. imperialists' policy of South Korean occupation and their war policy.

The signed commentary titled "Wagging Tail Before the Master" says: A blood-thirsty wolf cannot protect a sheep pen nor can a robber who broke into another's house work for the host. It is a distortion of fact by the traitors to describe the U.S. imperialist aggressors, whose mode of existence is aggression and war, as "apostles of peace" and "war deterrent force."

The U.S. imperialists are the root cause of the increase of tension and the constant growth of the danger of war in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. war maniacs are now running about with bloodshot eyes to increase their war potential on the Korean Peninsula, regarding this area as their "foremost bridgehead" for the execution of their global strategy and a "test ground of a showdown of strength" in the 1980's.

The puppets are loud-mouthed about something like "contribution" of the U.S. forces. But, if there is any "contribution" made by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, it is that it has created a strained situation on the Korean Peninsula in which a war may break out any moment. By "war deterrence" and "fixation of peace" they mean the policies of aggression and war and domination by "strength."

It was not without reason that traitor Chon Tu-hwan wagged his tail before his master. Now South Korea has become a scene of a powerful anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the people for making society independent and democratic and the voices demanding the pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea are ringing out ever louder from all parts of the world.

To turn back these developments did traitor Chon Tu-hwan defend his master, presenting the aggressor as the "protector". In reward, he seeks the "protection" of "strength" from the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements for tiding over the crisis of his rule and prop up his power. But the cheap artifice can fool no one.

VRPR HITS ROK TROOP DISPATCH TO SAUDI ARABIA

SK211303 (Clandestine) Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Following talk of dispatching troops to Lebanon, which was hit hard and disappeared, the sending of mercenaries to Saudi Arabia is now being discussed, again arousing national indignation. The leaked information is that secret talks are underway in an attempt to get a \$2.5-billion loan at advantageous terms in return for sending 12,000 ROK troops as mercenaries to Saudi Arabia under instruction of the United States. No one else but the flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan dares do such a thing.

CHON'S REMARKS AT ASSEMBLY RECEPTION ATTACKED

SK220827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan hosted a drinking bout upon the closure of the 114th regular session of the puppet National Assembly and spun out a string of rubbish, crying that "a policy of gradual progress and development should be sought" through dialogue among politicians in the future and claiming that the latest "regular session" indicated the "development" of the "National Assembly" into "a productive one" for "national interests and peoples welfare." In a signed commentary titled "Shameless Sophism," NODONG SINMUN today says:

In the "National Assembly" framed up by the puppet clique, seemingly based on "the multi-party system," the Democratic Justice Party, a private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, holds the majority of the seats on the strength of "government" authority and monetary influence. It is preposterous enough to talk about the solution of problems through dialogue among politicians at the "National Assembly" after turning it into a theatre for his one-man show.

At the latest session of the puppet National Assembly, the puppet clique, defying the strong protest of some opposition forces, railroaded a bundle of reactionary "bills" through it by setting in motion the hand-raising machine of the Democratic Justice Party. This proves that the dialogue among politicians cried for by the traitor was a hollow trumpeting devoid of any meaning.

No less ridiculous is the claim that the "regular session of the National Assembly" proceeded satisfactorily, indicating its development into "a National Assembly" for "national interests and peoples welfare."

How can the "National Assembly" where the Democratic Justice Party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan estranged from the people holds the majority of the seats and, worse still, not a single representative of the working people is found reflect the people's will and develop into a political tool for the people? The South Korean "National Assembly," a private political tool of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, plays the role of a hand-raising machine backing the reactionary, anti-popular and anti-national criminal policies of the puppet clique and serves as a camouflage for the reactionary and brutal nature of the military fascist rule under his baton.

With no amount of attempt can the military fascists conceal the reactionary nature of their iron-fisted rule. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also blared that day that he would step up the "social purification movement." But it was no more than a piffle for covering up his true color as the chieftain of corruption and misleading public opinion.

The Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" is a truculent dictatorial "regime" which gives exclusive preference to violence and a corrupt "regime" without parallel in history.

DELEGATES AT UN COMMITTEE SUPPORT REUNIFICATION

SK211138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries spoke in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report.

The Romanian delegate said: The Romanian people express firm solidarity with the Korean people's desire and voice full support to the constructive proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song which constitute a firm basis for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Ukrainian delegate pointed out: The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic extends solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in her struggle to normalize the situation in the Korean Peninsula, reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference and clear South Korea of the foreign troops.

The Mongolian delegate said: We express firm support to the Korean people's struggle to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully on a democratic basis and have the U.S. troops and their nuclear equipment withdrawn from South Korea.

More Delegates Comment

SK210352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries spoke at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The Yugoslav delegate said: What merits our attention in the development in northeast Asia is the continued division of the Korean people. We support the peaceful reunification of Korea and consider that the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitute a constructive basis for putting an end to the division.

The Soviet delegate said: The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the struggle of the DPRK to normalize the situation in the Korean Peninsula. We support a peaceful settlement of the Korean question without outside interference on the basis of the well-known proposals of the DPRK.

The Hungarian delegate said: We support the proposal of the DPRK for the reunification of Korea.

The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said: The GDR supports the just proposals of the DPRK for the solution of the Korean question including a demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Cuban delegate said: Another hotbed of tension which impedes the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security can be found in the Korean Peninsula.

The U.N. General Assembly decided to dissolve the "U.N. Forces Command" and have all foreign troops withdrawn from South Korea. We still see that the U.S. troops are present in South Korea as ever under the U.N. flag, and South Korea is used as an important base for carrying out the imperialist plan in Asia. Such situation only encourages the aggressive acts against the DPRK and lays obstacles in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification, which should be realized by the Korean people themselves.

The Czechoslovak delegate said; We firmly support the efforts of the DPRK Government to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea and force the U.S. troops out of the southern half of the country. Undoubtedly, the root cause of tensions in the Korean Peninsula lies in the continued U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Belorussian delegate said: The Korean question can be settled only by a peaceful means without any foreign interference, as proposed by the DPRK Government.

The Bulgarian delegate said: The Bulgarian People's Republic supports the proposals of the DPRK Government to solve the Korean question peacefully free from outside interference.

PAK SONG-CHOL AT MEETING ON USSR FOUNDING DAY

SK220406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was held at the People's Palace of Culture on December 21.

It was attended by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Hwan, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Kim Yong-chae, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Pong-chu, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, O Mun-han, O Kil-pang, Yi Hyong-chom, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society and other Soviet guests now staying in our country.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke first at the meeting. Noting that the USSR, the first multi-national socialist state in history, was formed on December 30, 1922, under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik party, he said that the formation of the USSR was a brilliant victory of Lenin's national policy and a great revolutionary gain won by all nationalities of the USSR through their bloody struggle.

Since the formation of the union, he said, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have increased the economic potentials and defense capabilities of the multi-national state and changed the looks of the Soviet republics, bravely overcoming all trials and difficulties.

He referred to the fact that under the leadership of the CPSU the fraternal Soviet people are today struggling to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, registering big successes in the fulfillment of the eleventh Five-Year Plan, and are actively striving against the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and for world peace and security.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism and heartily hope that the Soviet Union will further develop and prosper, he said.

Exposing the arms buildup and war manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists, he declared: The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the anti-imperialist independent forces to firmly rally themselves in a united front and take joint action against the imperialists aggressive and belligerent moves.

As in the past, so in the future, he stated, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive countries of the world and actively struggle to check and frustrate and imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples have a deep-rooted history, he said, and stressed: Our people always value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people and make all efforts to constantly strengthen and develop it.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov spoke next. The birth of the USSR was a fruition of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and a great exploit of the Bolshevik party which led the people to the overthrow of tsarism, he said.

Referring in detail to the leaping socio-economic development of the Soviet Union over the past 60 years since the formation of the USSR, he said: Life proved that the USSR is a powerful, effective form of union of states of Soviet nationalities and minorities.

The USSR supports the national liberation movement, actively develops cooperation with countries which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, firmly supports the anti-imperialist traditions of the non-aligned movement and cooperates with the struggle of developing countries to reorganize the international economic relations, he said, and went on:

Since the international situation has been rendered acute due to the policy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, the USSR is implementing all along the strategy of peace and international security, in close cooperation with socialist countries and all the peaceloving countries and peoples, and taking realistic, constructive and peaceful initiatives to avert the danger of world war.

Underlining the friendly relations between our two countries, he stated that the line of extensively deepening and enriching the relations with the brotherly DPRK on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism is the principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

He wished the DPRK working people new, wonderful success under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in all fields of socialist construction and in the accomplishment of their just cause of reunifying the country independently on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way, upholding the decisions of the sixth party congress.

YI CHONG-OK GREETES TIKHONOV ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

SK220007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The message says that since the formation of the USSR the Soviet people have successfully carried out the difficult tasks of the country's industrialization and agricultural collectivization and fulfilled many five-year plans to turn the Soviet state into a socialist country with powerful economic potentialities and defense capabilities and a developed science and technology.

We rejoice as at our own at the brilliant successes registered by the Soviet people over the past 60 years since the formation of the USSR and warmly wish them greater successes in carrying out the Eleventh Five-Year Plan set forth by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it notes.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the USSR chairman of the Council of Ministers new success in his work for the development and prosperity of the country.

'AGGRESSIVE ACTS' AGAINST NICARAGUA DENOUNCED

SK211530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- Units of the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua recently smashed an armed provocation of the Somoza remnants instigated by the U.S. imperialists and dealt a deadly blow to them. This was a decisive answer to the imperialists and their stooges attempting to stem the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua; this showed the unshakable determination of the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist People's Army to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build an independent new Nicaragua. So says a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today captioned "Aggressive Acts Against Nicaragua Must Be Checked."

If further says: The Nicaraguan revolution is now making a victorious advance, having a great influence on the Central American people for independence and liberation, in spite of the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, displeased with this, are getting hysterical in their attempts to crush the Nicaraguan revolution and fake up a pro-U.S. puppet regime with the Somoza remnants. While intensifying aggression and military threat and blackmail and espionage against Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists render zealous military support to the Honduran reactionaries and encourage them to crimes against Nicaragua. Having massed thousands of mercenaries and Somoza remnants in the Nicaraguan boundary, they are driving them into armed provocations against Nicaragua and infiltrate "commandos" into the territory of Nicaragua to commit subversive acts and sabotage and terrorism.

With no amount of threat and blackmail or aggressive manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists and their minions frighten the Nicaraguan people who are convinced of the justice of their cause or check their vigorous advance.

PANAMANIAN SCORES TREATMENT OF DPRK ASSEMBLYMEN

SK220842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- Carlos Perez Herrera, chairman of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, on December 6 issued a talk in the Panamanian paper PRENSA in connection with the fact that the director of the Immigration Department of the Republic of Panama supplied the Panamanian paper CRITICA a groundless report full of malice against the members of the Supreme People's Assembly delegation of the DPRK and the members of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Noting that the malicious report offered by the director of the Immigration Department is an intolerable one, he branded it as a political plot.

He pointed out that as soon as the director of the Immigration Department returned home from his "pleasant trip" to South Korea he committed this despicable act to comply with the demand of the South Korean "Embassy" in "return" for his visit.

Saying that Ruiz de Leon Arias, when he was president of the National Assembly of Panama, invited the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, he declared that this was in accord with the spirit of the Non-Aligned Movement, the DPRK and the Republic of Panama being members of its Coordinating Committee.

The SPA delegation of the DPRK visited upon invitation Peru, Ecuador and Mexico and was accorded due hospitality there and then arrived in Panama on December 2, but the Immigration Department authorities were arrogant enough to expel the delegation to Ecuador by sealing its visa with the mark of deportation, he said.

He also noted that they went so far as to take away two trade officials of the DPRK who were carrying on trade activities in the free trade zone. He said that he would institute a lawsuit against the paper CRITICA for its false report and those responsible for impairing their honor.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM CHONG-IL'S CHUCHE TREATISE

SKI80917 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 17 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 18 December special article: "The Masses Are the Masters of Society and History" -- KCNA identifies this item as an "article"]

[Text] The question concerning the masters of history is a basic issue in understanding the development of society and the revolution from a chuche standpoint. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The working people are the masters of history and are the prime movers developing society.

Social and historical change basically differs from natural phenomenon. Social and historical change is chuche development. Without a chuche-type function and role, we cannot imagine this change. By understanding who is the master of history, therefore, we can correctly understand who is the master of society, history and revolutionary change and what force causes their development.

Correctly solving the question of the masters of history is a prerequisite to specifying the essence and prime mover of social and historical change and to elucidating the lawful nature of the development of history and of social revolution. The question concerning the masters of history has been most correctly solved by the chuche idea. The chuche principle of society and history is based on the scientific solution of the question of the masters of history.

By scientifically standardizing in his treatise on the chuche idea that the people are the masters of society and history, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and party secretary, has given a comprehensive solution to the question of the role and duty of the people as the masters of history.

By saying that the people are the masters of society and history, we mean that, occupying a position as masters developing society and history, they play the decisive role as those taking charge of the work of creating and developing society and history.

As elucidated in the treatise, history develops through the struggle of the people to remodel nature and society. The course of the development of history is one in which the position and role of the people increase as they become the masters of history. By saying that the position of the people increases, we mean that their desire for freeing themselves from all social and natural bonds and for living as the masters of the world is being fulfilled. By saying that the role of the people increases, we also mean that their creativity increases and is highly demonstrated. Through the struggle to remodel nature and society, the position and role of the people is further strengthened, thus further accelerating the course of developing history.

The classic standardization that the working people are the masters of society and history is, above all, based on a scientific analysis of the innately lawful nature of social and historical development.

Unlike natural phenomena, social and historical change assumes an innately lawful nature. As a matter of fact, social development has something in common with natural phenomena in that the former is material process. Social development is subject to the general rule of the material world. While there is no master in natural phenomena, social change does have masters. By saying that there is no master in natural phenomena, we mean that such phenomena have no person who forges ahead with this movement with an aim and consciousness.

By saying that there are masters in social development, we mean that it has persons who forge ahead with it with an aim and consciousness. While natural change takes place spontaneously, through interaction among objective materials, social development originates and is carried out through the independent functioning and role of subjects. The development of society and the revolution is accelerated through the independent functioning and role of the subjects and through the independent, creative and volitional activities of those taking charge of this change.

As elucidated in the treatise, the masters of social development are the people. The leading function and role of the masters constitute their independent and creative activities. The people have become the masters of social development because it originates and develops as a result of their desire for independence.

It is the innate desire of the people to free themselves from all forms of oppression and to live and develop as the masters of nature and society. Proceeding from such a desire for independence, the people have a crucial interest in remodeling and changing nature and society. To achieve this interest, they have initiated and developed social development.

The people have become the masters of social change because they possess the powerful might to forge ahead with and further this development. The people not only desire to remodel nature and society, but also have the creative strength to fulfill this desire. Thanks to their creative strength, a social change has been carried out, along with the acceleration of social development. Without the people, we cannot imagine the existence of social change and the development of history.

The classic standardization that the working people are the masters of society and history is based on the correct elucidation of their position and role in the revolution and construction. As elucidated in the treatise, the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and are a decisive factor for remodeling nature and developing society. Since the people are the masters of social change, they occupy the position of masters in the revolutionary struggle -- the highest form of this change -- and play the decisive role.

By saying that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction, we mean that they are taking charge of the revolution and construction in a responsible manner. By saying that the people are the decisive factor in remodeling nature and developing society, we mean that their power is decisive in this task.

The idea that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and the idea that they are a decisive factor in remodeling and developing nature and society are inseparable and are related with one another. The position of the people as masters of the revolution and construction is guaranteed by their creative might for remodeling and developing nature and society. The creativity of the people is guaranteed by their position in the revolution and construction.

The treatise on the chuche idea elucidates the reason the people have become the masters of the revolution and construction and the decisive factor in remodeling and developing nature and society: The revolutionary struggle and construction work are for the people and are carried out by them. The aim of the revolution and construction is to protect and achieve the sovereignty of the people. To pioneer their destiny, the people independently join in the revolution and construction. The revolutionary struggle and construction work are not only for the people, but also are work carried out by them. Since the revolution and construction are designed to pioneer the destiny of the people, this work should naturally be carried out with the people as masters.

The people have a more pressing interest in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work than anyone else. The people desire the revolution and construction, and they carry out this work. By themselves, the people manufacture all treasures in society. Through their struggle, they remodel the world and develop history. Without the creative activities of the people, we cannot imagine social change and progress.

Since the might of the people is inexhaustible, they have become the masters of the revolution and construction and a factor in remodeling and developing nature and society. Those who conquer nature and create material wealth are none other than the people. Those who destroy the old society and build a new one are none other than the people. When viewing the history of mankind, we come to understand that the sphere of the world which each generation creates and changes is relatively limited. However, the position and wisdom of the people recognizing and remodeling the world is not limited. Through the process of remodeling nature and society, the position of the people is strengthened and thus their strength is increased. The more the position of the people is strengthened and the greater their strength becomes, the greater becomes their leading role in developing society and history.

The classic standardization in the treatise on the chuche idea that the people are the masters of society and history is of great theoretical and practical significance in developing a scientific and revolutionary view of history, in remodeling the world and in creating a new history to meet the desires of the people. That is because this treatise has provided a guideline for establishing a new view of society and history, elucidating the lawful nature of the development of history and of the revolutionary movement with the people as a central entity. The chuche view of society and history elucidates a viewpoint and stand with regard to the development of history and the social revolution, with the people as the central entity.

With the classic standardization that the people are the masters of society and history, the principle of the chuche view of society and history has been clarified, and based on the position and role of the people, the essence, character and motive power of social and historical change have become clear. Thus, a starting point has been marked for correctly understanding all the social and historical principle of the chuche idea and for having a correct view, viewpoint and stand with regard to the lawful nature of the development of society and history with the people as the central entity.

Another point of significance of the classic standardization that the people are the masters of society and history rests with the fact that, by continuously increasing the position of the people as the masters of history and the revolution, we have given a powerful struggle weapon to them to help them vigorously accelerate the work of developing society and history and the revolutionary movement.

When the people become correctly aware of their destiny and when they vigorously rise up, they can correctly assume the role as masters of the revolution and construction and as the decisive factor remodeling nature and society.

With the elucidation of truth by the *chuche* idea that the people are the masters of history, they have come to rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work with an aim and with an awareness that they are the masters of their destiny.

The classic standardization in the treatise that the people are the masters of society and history is a universal truth which has been proven by practice of revolution in our era. The situation in our era in which, after emerging as the masters of history, the people are remodeling the world to meet their intent and desire, clearly proves the justness and truth of a *chuche* view of society and history that the people are masters of society and history. The comprehensive definition of the masters of history constitutes an ideological and theoretical achievement of our party greatly contributing to completing the view of the working class on society and history and to creating a new independent world and a new history of mankind.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SEVENTH UAWPK CONGRESS

Second-Day Session

SK170435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea was held on December 16.

The session first heard a report on the second item on the agenda "On the Summing Up of the Work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea" from Kim Chan-suk, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the union, and adopted a decision endorsing the report.

Then followed a debate on the first item on the agenda. The speakers noted that the union, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the party, has greeted a period of a new turn in its development and a great success has been registered in its work in the period under review.

They pointed out that the union, under the leadership of the party, has made an active contribution to socialist rural construction in the period under review by waging an energetic struggle for fulfilling the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

While energetically conducting education in loyalty among the members of the union, keeping a tight hold on it as the main point of ideological education, noted the speakers, the union organisations have strengthened revolutionary and class education and thereby accelerated their revolutionisation and working-classisation to make a great success in preparing the entire union members into communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

The speakers said that the union, under the leadership of the party, has hastened the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture by energetically stepping up the technical revolution, steadily enhanced agricultural production by strictly applying the *chuche* method of farming, and reared the agricultural working people and members of the union into learned and cultured socialist agricultural working people and positively contributed to the cultural construction in the socialist countryside by energetically conducting the rural cultural revolution.

They noted that, in the period under review, the union organisations have been firmly built up and their militant function and role were heightened still further and a revolutionary work system of upholding the party's leadership with loyalty has been established in the union.

They stressed that all the successes made in the work of the union and socialist rural construction in the period under review were a result of the brilliant realization of the chuche-based idea and policy of the building of a peasants organisation set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud fruition of the wise leadership of the party which has further strengthened and developed the union into a revolutionary mass political organisation of chuche to meet the requirement for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Saying that to powerfully wage a struggle for the final solution of the socialist rural question, upholding the program of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea set forth by the sixth congress of the party is the sacred fighting task facing the union and the entire agricultural working people, they stressed the need to more powerfully push ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside.

The speakers said that the union organisations should be built more firmly as reliable fighting units of the party and revolutionary organisations of chuche type to meet the demand of the developing reality and a new revolutionary upsurge be brought about in the work of the union so that they might successfully fulfill their honorable mission and duty to the party and revolution.

The congress elected a committee for drafting a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It also elected a committee for drafting a decision on the first item on the agenda.

Kim Chang-hyon, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, made a congratulatory speech at the congress.

The congress heard a report of its Credentials Committee and adopted a decision endorsing it.

It elected a committee for drafting an appeal to the South Korean peasants.

The congress continues.

Congress' Conclusion

SK180451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 18 (KCNA) -- The Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea closed on December 17 after successfully discussing the agenda items.

The discussion of the first item on the agenda continued on the closing day.

The speakers noted that the monolithic ideological system of the party had been established more firmly and a revolutionary work system of upholding the party's leadership with loyalty set up thoroughly within the union in the period under review, with the result that the union has today been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary mass political organisation and the party's reliable fighting unit which is energetically pushing ahead with socialist rural construction under the bright rays of the great rural theses.

They stressed that to firmly build up the union organisation as a fighting unit of the party and further enhance its function and role to suit the demand for modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea is the basic guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks facing the union organisation at present.

We should firmly arm all the union members with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while keeping a tight hold on the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party more thoroughly among the union organisations and members as the general task of the union work and as the main point and thereby make the union replete only with the *chuche* idea, the monolithic idea of the party and thoroughly set up the revolutionary work system and work style of unconditionally accepting the party's lines and policies and defending them and carrying them through to the end and establish a steel-like discipline whereby the whole union acts as one body under the leadership of the party, said the speakers.

They stressed that we should accomplish the cause of national reunification at an early date by actively supporting and encouraging all the time with might and main the South Korean people and peasants, not forgetting them for a moment, who are daringly waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in the teeth of the repression by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, and by powerfully waging a struggle for carrying our party's policy of independent national reunification to thorough implementation.

We should strengthen cooperation with the peasants of the progressive countries and strengthen solidarity with the peasants' organisations of many countries of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, upholding our party's foreign policy program of independence, friendship and peace.

The congress adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It adopted a decision on the first item on the agenda with the unanimous approval of the delegates.

Then the congress discussed the third agenda item "On the Amendment of the Rules of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea" and adopted a decision on it with the unanimous approval of the delegates.

It adopted an appeal to the South Korean peasants.

It elected the central leading bodies of the union.

The results of the First Plenary Meeting of the Seventh Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea were made public at the congress.

The election of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the union was announced.

Kim I-hun was elected chairman and Yi Chong-won, Pak Yong-tae, Sok Ung-chin and Choe Song-suk vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the union.

The seventh congress of the union convincingly proved the validity and vitality of our party's unique program of socialist rural construction and policy of the building of the Union of Agricultural Working People and powerfully demonstrated the militant might of the agricultural working people and union members advancing vigorously for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the leadership of the party.

CHONG CHUN-KI AT MEETING ON ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY

SK171045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Social Sciences was held at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang on December 16. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Ki-nam, Choe Tae-pok, Son Song-pil, Chi Chang-ik, Kim Yong-hak, Choe Chung-kuk, An tong-yun and others.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the entire scientists, specialists and employees of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Noting that the academy has creditably fulfilled its honorable tasks over the past 30 years under the wise leadership of the party, the message says: By energetically undertaking scientific researches from the very day of its founding, the academy has played an important role in scientifically and theoretically defending, explaining and propagandizing the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the lines and policies of the party, its embodiment, and developing social sciences.

The academy has deepened researches into the long history of our people, firmly adhering to the stand of *chuche*, and unearthed and arranged many archeological remains and relics to correct and systematise on an overall scale the history of our country which had been distorted by venal scholars of the imperialists and flunkeyist historians and made a great contribution to the development and inheritance of the heritage of national culture by successful carrying out the translation of difficult national classics.

Pointing out that today the academy is faced with heavy tasks to better contribute to the accomplishment of the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea by making a more comprehensive and profound scientific researches, the message indicates concrete tasks.

Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Academy of Social Sciences, made a report at the meeting. He declared that the three-decade-long course covered by the academy is a proud history of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who have led our social sciences to a brilliant development.

Over the past 10 odd years alone, he said, the academy has written and published many treatises including over 200 books explaining the originality and truth of the great *chuche* idea and its invincible vitality on the basis of its principles and more than 100 books explaining the validity of our party's lines and policies, thereby making a great contribution to arming the working people with the monolithic ideology of our party and widely disseminating the revolutionary idea of the great leader among the world people.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

KIM IL-SONG URGES INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CARS

SK220348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (KCNA) -- A new-type car was manufactured in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently saw the newly made cars and expressed great satisfaction with the production of good cars with our own technique and efforts in a very brief period. He instructed that their production should be increased.

The new car has great advantages in shape and technical conditions. This streamlined car looks light, yet gives an impression of stability and firmness, its fore part slightly upraised from the ground. All the contrivances in the car are very handy. The inside of the car is bright and cosy. The car, perfect in technical aspect, has its spare parts and facilities made with materials of good quality. The production of the new type car marks one more advancement in the development of the auto industry of our country.

KCNA REPORTS INCREASES IN CULTIVATED LAND

SK201009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 20 (KCNA) -- More than 11,000 more hectares of land has been brought under plough this year in the countryside of Korea. In the period from early autumn to the end of November alone, upwards of 4,000 more hectares of arable land was obtained.

Recently South Pyongan Province turned over 600 hectares of idle land into arable land to increase the area of its cultivated land by more than 1,700 hectares, entering this year. Kangwon Province obtained over 600 more hectares of arable land this autumn.

In North Hwanghae Province scores of hectares of land is brought under plough every day. Many counties increased the area of cultivated land by more than 100 hectares.

Yanggang and North Hamgyong Provinces are obtaining a large area of arable land by reclaiming tableland. The rural communities in all parts of the country are now striving to turn over 20,000 hectares of land into farm land before the spring sowing next year.

BRIEFS

LSWYK DELEGATION TO USSR -- Pyongyang, December 19 -- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Son Ki-hak left here on December 18 for a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of artists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Ho Hun, director of the Korean Fine Arts Institute, the 102nd home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chong Sun-myong, deputy section chief of the Political Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and the 47th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Su-il, instructor of the Educational Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, left Wonsan on December 18 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 19 Dec 82 SK]

TURKEY'S EVREN CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROK

TA211546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Serdar Dinli report from Seoul -- recorded]

[Text] President Kenan Evren, who is in Seoul on the third leg of his Far East tour, has begun his official contacts. President Evren held his first talks with Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song. The talks were held in the Shilla Hotel where the president is staying. Evren then laid a wreath at the unknown soldier monument at the national cemetery and signed the monument honor book. Evren wrote the following: I respectfully honor the heroes who have sacrificed their lives for their country.

President Evren later met with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan in the presidential palace known here as the Blue House. Here, Evren signed the visitor's book, the ROK president presented Evren with the supreme Korean order, and after this ceremony, official talks began between the two presidents. The promotion of bilateral trade relations were discussed during the talks which lasted 3 hours and views were exchanged on various international issues.

At noon, the president attended a luncheon given in his honor by organizations of Korean businessmen. (Sin Yong-yu), a deputy to the Korean prime minister and chairman of the Korean Chamber of Commerce, said in a speech during the luncheon that he was convinced that following the visit of President Evren, economic cooperation between the two countries would further grow and strengthen. In his reply, President Evren said that economic relations between Turkey and the ROK should be brought up to the level of their relations in the historic, cultural and political fields. Recalling that the new agreement on trade, economic and technical cooperation would prepare the grounds for this development, President Evren said that as a result the trade volume which has shrunk in the last years will be expanded again. He stressed that businessmen would be responsible for the realization of this goal.

In an address during the dinner, Chon Tu-hwan pointed out that since 1957, when diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, it was the first time that a Turkish president paid an official visit to his country. He expressed his belief that this visit would be a significant milestone in the development of Turkish-Korean relations. The Korean president said that despite the great distance separating the two countries, the Korean people considered Turkey morally close and a fraternal country. He added that Turkey had proved its friendship with his country through sacrifices during the Korean war. The Korean president said that the UN cemetery in Pusan and the Turkish monument erected in (Yogin) were perpetuating the memory of the Turkish troops which bravely fought in the Korean war. He concluded by expressing his gratitude on behalf of the Korean people to President Evren who held important posts in the Turkish brigade in Korea.

In his address, President Evren expressed his pleasure over being the first Turkish president to visit Korea. Evren continued: Since I was in Korea as a Turkish officer in our brigade, I am no stranger to your country. My personal feelings of appreciation for your beautiful country which began then are still continuing. I will never forget the warm attention I received from those concerned when I was involved in a traffic accident in my jeep during my service in Korea. I remember this incident as a memory which began unfortunately but ended well.

Pointing out factors that exist for the close relationship between the two countries, Evren said it was with great admiration that Korea's progress in the industrial field was observed. He added that Turkey also reached a certain point in the process of its economic development stressing that the goal of both countries was to offer possibilities for a happy and prosperous life to their people as well as the coming generations. Evren pointed out that bilateral cooperation aimed at reaching this goal had to be based on mutual interests. He continued: However, efforts in our two countries for the implementation of economic and social development are sometimes being faced with certain difficulties. The fresh and dynamic forces inherent in our peoples are able to cope with these obstacles and to restore peace and tranquillity. The restoration of domestic peace and tranquillity in our country has allowed the launching of new moves in the economic and social fields and the basing of our economic development on a rational direction. The new Turkish constitution which envisages the safeguarding of this atmosphere has been ratified overwhelmingly by the Turkish people. This constitutes a hopeful sign for the future of our country.

Noting the importance of world peace and tranquillity for the creation of an atmosphere that will permit the economic development of countries, President Evren said it was not possible at the moment to be optimistic on this issue.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the joint Turkish-Korean Economic Committee was held this afternoon. State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin headed the Turkish delegation in this meeting while the Korean delegation was led by Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-hui. The promotion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and joint moves to be undertaken in Third World countries were discussed during the talks.

More on Dinner Speeches

SK211333 Seoul YONHAP in English 1204 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan declared Tuesday South Korea would make continuous efforts for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

"Although North Korea is reacting negatively to our peace policy," Chon said, "we are nonetheless determined to make steadfast, multi-faceted endeavors with patience and in good faith to achieve peaceful unification."

Addressing a dinner he hosted in honor of Turkish President Kenan Evren at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Chon also said that he was deeply convinced that when peace takes hold on the Korean Peninsula, the avenue toward a peaceful world will have been widened.

He further said South Korea has repeatedly clarified that it will pursue a reciprocal open-door policy toward any country that does not take hostile activities against South Korea and that if major communist countries open their doors to South Korea, "we would not object to our major friends opening their doors to North Korea."

Praising highly Turkish President Evren's leadership, Chon remarked that Evren's visit to Korea is "of the utmost significance not only to cementing the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation but also to promoting the peace of the Korean Peninsula and Asia as well as that of the world at large."

Responding to Chon's address, President Evren said that South Korea's position to resolve the Korean question through dialogue and peaceful means without outside intervention just conforms to Turkey's foreign policy.

He continued that President Chon's commitment to regional cooperation will surely contribute to the world peace and the prosperity of regional countries.

Pointing out that international terrorism becomes a fresh problem in the international society, Evren said that his country, in dealing with such conflicts as Lebanon, Arab-Israel confrontation, Iran-Iraq war, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Kampuchean problems, supports the kind of solution which is based on the respect for reciprocal rights through dialogue, discarding any coercion.

He further said that political system in each country should be determined by the will of the people concerned.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK210053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "President Evren's Visit"]

[Text] Turkey and Korea, although geographically far removed from each other, share not just a few similarities, especially in nation building. Both have had to brave challenges arising from their geopolitical positions -- a convergence of conflicting interests of world powers. Being bulwarks of the Free World, the two countries have maintained amicable relations notably since Turkey sent its soldiers here in 1950 to help repel the communist invaders from the North.

Against this backdrop, the present visit here by Turkish President Kenan Evren is certain to give a new dynamism to relations between Ankara and Seoul, especially in the fields of economic cooperation and mutual trade. President Evren, the first Turkish head of state to visit Korea, and President Chon Tu-hwan will discuss global developments as well as bilateral matters.

President Evren told this paper in a recent interview that he has the opinion that developing countries should act together. His view that they, therefore, should promote economic and trade relations among themselves is surely worth deep consideration. He said Turkey is a "sincere advocate" for the liberation of world trade from the various barriers. His insight and resolve as head of state is well vindicated by what he has achieved in saving his country from a political and economic chaos.

Ankara has invariably been a strong supporter of the Republic of Korea in world forums. Its staunch anti-communistic posture has kept Ankara from establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea. To thwart the northern aggressors, Turkey joined the U.N. forces with a total of 14,936 troops; of them 721 were killed and over 2,000 wounded. President Evren's visit to the U.N. cemetery in Pusan where those fallen Turkish soldiers rest in peace will be a strong reminder of the firm comradeship between the two countries.

Besides the war ties that have made the two peoples feel akin to each other, both share some cultural background including a similarity in their linguistic systems. All these have contributed in large measure to making the Seoul-Ankara ties more cohesive. The Turkish president, who served with Turkish Brigade in Korea in the late 1950's, is particularly sympathetic with Korea whose territory still remains divided. He favors dialogue between the divided halves of the peninsula, not only to help realize the Korean people's aspiration for unity, but also to preserve peace and stability on the peninsula and in the world as well.

The economic cooperation between Turkey and Korea has yet to be invigorated. Their bilateral trade totaled only \$45.4 million in 1981, for example. The two governments will do well to make Evren's state visit an opportunity to seek the most beneficial fields of cooperation and trade expansion.

The Turkish president's scheduled visit to industrial complexes and Saemaul factories may be a sign of accentuating such needs. The possibility of Korean enterprises taking part in shipbuilding, the construction of hydraulic turbine and other fields through joint venture with their Turkish counterparts may be explored by the two governments.

Along with exploring ways to cooperate in Turkish development projects, it is hoped that that the two leaders will also discuss how to increase cultural exchange between the two nations, an approach to have the already close bonds take deeper roots. Our firm belief is that the Korean-Turkish summit will mark a milestone in further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. We hope to see President Evren's visit result in practical means for stepping up mutual cooperation, not to mention the cementing of spiritual ties between the two countries, one in northeast Asia and the other in western Asia.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT

For Mexican and other reportage on the unofficial 4-day visit to Mexico by ROK Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, including his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, see the Mexico section of the 21 December Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

UAE MINISTER SEEKS CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS EXCHANGES

SK220108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (YONHAP) -- A visiting dignitary of the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), describing the current economic cooperation between South Korea and his country as "very good," has called for more cultural and religious exchanges between the two nations.

Muhammad A. al-Bakr, minister of justice and islamic affairs, told the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY that he was glad to learn there were some 30,000 Moslem "brothers" in Korea, and said he hoped to see the publication in the Korean language of more books about Islam and Arabic affairs.

Al-Bakr arrived here Tuesday on a two-day private visit after attending the inauguration of an Islamic center in Tokyo. The U.A.E., together with three other Arab gulf states -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, have subscribed funds to build the center. Al-Bakr commended the Korean workers in his country for their efficiency and discipline, and added that Korean commodities including electronic products were commonplace in his country.

According to official Korean statistics, there were more than 4,000 Korean workers engaged in the construction of modern infrastructure in that Arab country in 1981.

Al-Bakr also noted that a commercial vessel built by a Korean shipyard was delivered to the U.A.E. a few weeks ago. "I hope that there will be more exchanges of visits by officials, businessmen, students and scholars of our two countries in the years to come to further enrich our growing relations," Al-Bakr said.

EDITORIAL ON SIGNIFICANCE OF TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISE

SK180214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Team Spirit Exercise"]

[Text] The latent tinderbox continues to remain on the peninsula with the most unpredictable regime in the northern half headed by Kim Il-song who launched the fratricidal war in 1950.

Being plagued by the ever-worsening economic hardship and popular grievance stemming from Kim's scheme to make his son his successor, Pyongyang is feared to attempt to divert domestic concern to the outside by means of an armed adventure.

The surest deterrence to such eventuality, unquestionably, is for us to remain so alert as not to allow the other side to make any miscalculation that its adventurism may pay off. In this respect, Team Spirit '83, an annual joint ROK-U.S. military exercise that will be conducted from next Feb. 1 through April, is surely of vital importance. Especially noteworthy is that next year's exercise will be the largest ever to be staged in the Free World in terms of the size of the participating forces. The upcoming maneuver, the eighth since its outset in 1976, will involve 70,000 U.S. troops in addition to 118,000 Koreans. A naval task force consisting of two carrier battle groups will also take part in the air-sea-ground exercise.

Current developments on the global political scene make prospects for the 1980's anything but certain. Mindful of this, the Team Spirit exercise is significant from the standpoint of global peace too, as the Korean Peninsula which, in the eyes of most strategists, serves as a linchpin in the cause of preserving peace. It, therefore, serves the common interests of Korea and America in a broad perspective.

President Chon Tu-hwan, during a recent yuletide visit to the ROK-U.S. Field Army Command, made this point clear when he told the American troops that they may take pride in their contributions to the maintaining of peace and safety not only for the Korean Peninsula but also for the world. His urging for preparations against the possibility of North Korea's provoking short-term warfare deserves particular heed as it has recently intensified its combat capacity and increased its stockpile of river-crossing equipment.

The ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command has notified Pyongyang of the forthcoming Team Spirit '83. A spokesman for the command said the notification was aimed at preventing North Korea from misunderstanding the defensive nature of the drill. He also indicated that the UNC may ask the North Korean side to observe the exercise. This may be construed in the context that last Jan. 23 the UNC side offered to North Korea a suggestion to send delegations to each other's major military exercises for observation. The overture is undeniably aimed at helping alleviate mutual distrust and misunderstanding, thus easing military tension on the peninsula. But Pyongyang has rejected the offer while continuing to condemn the drill.

Boiled down, solidifying the defensive preparedness is the passport to heading off catastrophe, especially where over one million troops of the two opposing sides are deployed along the precarious demarcation line. Both sides must look squarely at the existing reality and try to find a clue to easing military tension in that perception. Mutual observation of military maneuvers will certainly be one clue to untangling the question.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL TAX OFFICE HEAD -- Seoul, Dec. 17 -- The government Friday named Chi Chang-su, chief of the Seoul Regional Tax Office, to be deputy director-general of the Office of National Tax Administration. Chi succeeds Kwon Yong-ho. Kwon was appointed as dean of the National Tax College, to replace Kwon Tae-won, who was made to head the Finance Ministry's Planning and Management Office. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0854 GMT 17 Dec 82 SK]

DEATH OF EX-HEALTH MINISTER -- Seoul, Dec. 17 -- Former Health and Social Affairs Vice Minister Pak Sung-ham died in his Seoul home Friday morning after a history of chronic illness. A graduate of the Seoul National University Medical College, Pak held office at the ministry from March 1974 through December 1979. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 17 Dec 82 SK]

PRK LEADERS GREET SOVIETS ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK220714 Phnom Penh SRK in French 0400 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union, the PRK leaders sent their "warmest and most cordial greetings" to the Soviet leaders on 21 December.

In their message to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR; and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of States; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"The foundation of the USSR in 1922 -- the first united federal multinational state of workers and peasants in the world -- was an outstanding step in the life of the Soviet people, confirming the force and vitality of the October revolution's glorious ideal. This union of free consent, where equality of all nations and nationalities is assured by existing facts, and where the fraternal friendship between peoples became evident in all spheres of social life, expressed the triumph of the nationalist Leninist policy practiced by the CPSU and the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

"The indestructible cohesion of the Soviet people around their Communist Party was reflected in their brilliant successes in the political, economic and military fields which were scored during the USSR's 60 years of existence. These successes have influenced the process of the world revolutionary current, stimulated the increasing prestige of socialism and launched fundamental changes in the system of international relations to the benefit of national liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for independence, national sovereignty and social progress.

"The increased strength and immutable position of the USSR, which pursues a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence and opposes the dangerous policy of worsening tension exercised by warmongering imperialists and reactionaries with a huge program of peace initiatives and broad and positive activities aimed at checking the arms race and suppressing nuclear war represent a sure answer to preserve a durable peace on earth.

"The Kampuchean revolution is profoundly inspired by this great historic exploit of the valiant fraternal Soviet people which constitutes a source of encouragement to engage in the socialist way itself.

"The Kampuchean people always express their gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet people for their timely and efficient assistance and support, illustrating proletarian internationalism in action, which has permitted them to heal painful wounds caused by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, heighten the prestige of their country in the international arena and struggle against all sapping activities perpetrated by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, the international reactionaries and their accomplices of all natures.

"We are elated to note the development and deepening of relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two countries based on the unfailing principles of Marxist-Leninism and international socialism for the interest of our two peoples and peace in the world."

Chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim sent a greetings telegram to A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union; and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, emphasizing:

"The Kampuchean people always maintain in their hearts their high appraisal of great work and experiences of the fraternal Soviet people -- loyal sons and perpetuators of Marxism-Leninism -- who preserve their close proletarian internationalist solidarity with the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

"The Kampuchean people note with satisfaction that the fruitful cooperation in all fields, particularly between the PRK National Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, will develop and consolidate more for the well-being of the two peoples, in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism."

Foreign Minister Hun Sen also addressed his "fraternal salutations" to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

BOU THANG MESSAGE ON 'FIFTH MILITARY MEETING'

BK211449 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Message from Defense Minister Bou Thang to cadres and male and female combatants of the KPRAF on the occasion of the fifth military, political meeting, read by Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades: By implementing the resolution of the fourth party congress and resolutions of the party Central Committee and the party Secretary concerning the military tasks in 1982, particularly in the last rainy season, our KPRAF and the people throughout the country who had heightened their spirit of revolutionary vigilance, prepared themselves ready to fight and fought well in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, defeated all maneuvers and acts of aggression and subversion launched by the enemy on all battlefields, and succeeded in firmly defending all fronts along the border line and our territorial integrity. Our armed forces have taken part in the mass persuasion movement, maintained public order and provided security for the people throughout the country in their production drive. These great victories constitute a great pride for our KPRAF and reflect the gradual development in all aspects of our cadres and male and female combatants. Our feats are the due contribution to the great, common victories we made throughout the country.

On behalf of the Defense Ministry, I praise all cadres and male and female combatants in the KPRAF who have ceaselessly strived to make themselves worthy in revolutionary ethics, surmount difficulties, heighten their sense of responsibility and fulfill all tasks assigned them.

Dear cadres and male and female combatants: Our country has revived and is rapidly advancing toward stability. But despite their serious defeats, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists have not abandoned their aggressive designs against our country. They have colluded even more closely with the U.S. imperialists -- ringleaders of imperialism -- and set up a tripartite coalition government headed by Sihanouk in order to mobilize the reactionary forces to sabotage our revolution. Militarily, they have continued to send the Pol Pot remnants residing in Thai territory and the local reactionaries to intensify subversive activities along the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to recapture parts of our territory, which will be used by these elements as a site for creating two zones, two governments, and two armed forces in our territory.

In the interior of our country, they have intensified activities to destroy our communications lines and [words indistinct] in order to threaten the people. These sabotage activities have been carried out simultaneously with their psychological warfare, espionage and activities to entice the people, and building zones of control to implant their forces in the ranks of the people and the revolutionary power so that when there is any opportunity they would create a riot and topple our revolutionary power. Whether the enemy will be able to accomplish its perfidious schemes does not depend on its ambition. It depends on the strength of our forces. It depends on the efforts of our entire party, people and armed forces.

In order to further defeat all maneuvers and schemes of the enemy, defend our revolutionary gains and make our revolutionary cause advance further, all cadres and combatants of our armed forces should strengthen our victories, heighten the sense of responsibility and the will to fight and win and join with the people in implementing the circular of the party Central Committee Secretariat on the three-point emulation movement -- good in combating the enemy, good in increasing production, and good in building firm revolutionary forces in their localities. You should be determined to fulfill all tasks in the coming dry season with brilliant success.

On this occasion, the Defense Ministry calls on all cadres and male and female combatants in all units to behave as follows:

1. Display efforts in building their units, making them strong in all aspects, improve political awareness, be ready to fight and strive to fulfill all tasks assigned by the party Central Committee and the Defense Ministry.
2. Enhance militant solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces stationed in their localities and units. Be in control of and cooperative in combat so as to provide good protection for the battlefields and localities under charge and ensure security for and protection of communications and transportation lines and the lives of the people.
3. Fulfill the mass agitation work. Build revolutionary power in the localities; particularly, the armed companies operating in the districts should closely coordinate mass agitation work with the work of persuading the enemy. Seek and destroy enemy forces planted in the localities. Actively contribute to the implementation of the party Secretariat's circular dealing with firmly building villages and communes.
4. Pay attention to improving the living conditions and ensuring the good health of the combatants. Units should abide by the circular of the Defense Ministry by heightening the sense of mastery and ingenuity, closely communicating with the local authorities and bringing into full play the powerful strength of the local logistics work so as to solve the problems of livelihood and food supply for the armed forces and ensure their good health for combat and study.
5. Organize well the military drill, political orientation and cultural improvement for the armed forces in accordance with the assignment given to the unit. Always draw experience so as to find out new methods to drill, teach and study for maximum yield in accordance with the unit's conditions and the conditions of the front where the unit is active. The result of the drill, teaching, orientation and building of the unit should be good and aimed at vanquishing the enemy.
6. Ceaselessly temper discipline and rules. Firmly abide by all the regulations. Maintain well the good relations between the people and the army. Unite and respect the local revolutionary power.

Closely unite with the volunteer forces and experts. Always heighten the revolutionary spirit to smash all psychological maneuvers and tricks of the enemy.

The Defense Ministry is confident that cadres and combatants of our armed forces will fulfill all the tasks of the coming year. I wish all comrades the best of health and successes. Let us be determined to fight and win.

CGDK SCORES SOUTH AFRICA ON LESOTHO RAID

BK140405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Statement issued 10 December by the spokesman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 8 December 1982, the South African authorities sent a group of commandos to violate Lesotho up to Maseru, barbarously murdering Lesotho's people and Namibian refugees. Among the many dead and wounded were women and children.

This barbarous act of the South African authorities made all African peoples and governments as well as world opinion very angry. The Kampuchean people, who have been suffering from the barbarous aggression and race extermination staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese, are very angry with the flagrant violation of Lesotho by the South African authorities' savage massacre of the Basotho and Namibian peoples.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly condemns the barbarous act, which can never suppress the strong will of the valiant and courageous Namibian people in their struggle for independence and national sovereignty. It can never threaten the Basotho people and government as well as the overwhelming number of African peoples and governments to give up their assistance and support to the just struggle of the Namibian people.

On this occasion, in the name of the entire Kampuchean people, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to solemnly declare once more its firm assistance to and support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for their independence and national sovereignty. We also reaffirm our assistance and support to the Basotho Government and people in their efforts to defend the sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

Democratic Kampuchea, 10 December 1982

[Signed] The spokesman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP

BK220539 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 December, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association led by Vladimir Petrovich Maslin, chairman of the association and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Budget [ngop paman] Committee for Peace, which is paying a friendly visit to Laos to attend the celebrations marking the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.

The guests and the host discussed many issues in a cordial manner, particularly the question of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries in the past as well as the future, a matter which has significantly contributed to the promotion of the movements to build and defend socialist Laos. Phoumi Vongvichit also expressed thanks to the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association as well as to the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for the assistance they have rendered to the Lao people.

The Soviet-Lao Friendship Association delegation led by Vladimir Petrovich Maslin arrived in Vientiane at noon that day. It was welcomed on arrival at Wattai Airport by Mrs Khamsouk Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, and (Ivan Rochin), cultural counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, together with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned from the Lao and Soviet sides.

BULGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION HERE FOR VISIT

BK211207 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (KPL) — A delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front led by Nikifor Stoichkov, member of the BCP CC, secretary of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Front for National Construction.

The delegation was received at the airport by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP CC Standing Committee, member of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, chairman of the Nationality Committee, and the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, Zhetchko Radunov.

Talks on Cooperation Held

BK221015 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 22 (KPL) -- The delegations of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front [BFF] held talks here in Dec 21 on the strengthening of bilateral co-operation and exchanged views on various international matters.

The Lao delegation was led by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, member of the Standing Committee of the LFNC and president of the Ethnic Committee, and the Bulgarian delegation was led by Nikifor Stoichkov, member of the Communist Party of Bulgaria CC and national secretary of the BFF.

The Lao side, on this occasion, informed the Bulgaria side of its achievements in various campaigns of mobilisation of the mass to actively improve the production and in the process of reinforcement of the front at the grassroots as well as at the central level.

Photo Exhibit

BK221019 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 22 (KPL) -- A photo exhibition was inaugurated here on Dec 21st to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front [BFF].

The photo exhibition was jointly organised by the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], the Lao-Bulgaria Friendship Association with the co-operation of the Bulgarian Embassy to Laos.

Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, member of the Standing Committee of the LFNC and president of the Ethnic Committee and Nikifor Stoichkov, member of the Communist Party of Bulgaria CC and national secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front respectively delivered speeches recapitulating the history of the BFF and all the achievements accomplished by the BFF. N. Stoichkov also said the BFF was founded 4 decades ago with the initiative of the great Bulgarian leader Georgy Dimitrov, who saw it as an organisation which could bring together all the forces in the country to struggle against the monarchy and fascism at that time in view [as received] to liberate the country and build socialism.

Present at the inaugurating ceremony were Khamsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction, Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee and other high-ranking officials. Zhecho Radunov, ambassador of Bulgaria to Laos and representatives of the diplomatic corps to Laos were also on hand.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETING ON SRV ARMY DAY

BK220348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Greetings message sent 22 December from Lao National Defense Minister Gen Khamtai Siphandon to SRV National Defense Minister Gen Van Tien Dung]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, warm greetings and best wishes, and through you, to all fraternal cadres and combatants throughout the VPA close solidarity and love.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, with beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan as head, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of great President Ho Chi Minh, and with the indomitable revolutionary tradition and the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, the VPA, together with the Vietnamese people, have recorded brilliant heroic deeds in the historical cause of hard, protracted struggle for national liberation in the past, as well as in the present cause of maintaining and building socialism in Vietnam, thereby defeating the occupation and aggression of the two major imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and fulfilling their noble international responsibility toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean revolutions. The VPA deserves to be called the heroic army of the heroic Vietnamese nation.

At present, the VPA has become a modern and strong revolutionary army and serves as a solid core for the cause of maintaining and building socialism in Vietnam. It has positively contributed to the safeguarding of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

The LPA is elated to have such heroic and indomitable comrades in arms as the fraternal VPA. The LPA considers all victories won by the fraternal VPA in all stages as its own victories.

On this occasion, we once again would like to express sincere gratitude and thanks to the party, state and people's army of Vietnam for the precious and sincere support and assistance provided to the Lao revolution. We wish the VPA new, still greater success in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the fifth party congress and in performing its honorable tasks. May the great friendship and special relations between the two armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam be everlasting.

I wish you, comrade minister, happiness and success in your heavy, honorable tasks.

BRIEFS

GDR SPORTS EQUIPMENT -- Vientiane, Dec 17 (OANA-KPL) -- The Ministry of Education of the German Democratic Republic through its ambassador to Laos, Dieter Doering, on Dec 16, handed over to the Lao Ministry of Education a batch of sports equipment. The aid included sports clothes and shoes, soccer and volleyballs, volley nets and chronometers. Representing the Lao Ministry of Education was Outtama Chounlamani, deputy-minister of education, and high ranking officials of the ministry were present at the handing over ceremony. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 17 Dec 82 BK]

SRV-ASSISTED BOAT BUILDING -- Vientiane, Dec 17 (OANA-KPL) -- The construction of three out of ten boats, each with a capacity of transporting 100 tons, all are to be constructed within the first five year plan 1981-85, were achieved and put into service. [sentence as received] The construction of these ten boats with the co-operation of Vietnamese experts, is in accordance with the implementation of the protocol of technical co-operation between the then Lao Ministry of Communication, Public Works and Transport and the Vietnamese Ministry of Transport, which was signed on September 4, 1981. So far this year, one wooden boat and two iron boats with a capacity of transporting 100 tons each were built and put into service. Present at the ceremony were General Phao Bounnaphon, and Khamlouat Sitlakon, respectively minister and deputy-minister of Transport and Post Office. The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, and representatives of the Vietnamese Ministry of Transport were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 17 Dec 82 BK]

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR USSR -- Vientiane, Dec 16 (KPL) -- The presidents of three mass organisations and the Laos-USSR Friendship Association left here on Dec 15 to attend the celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR which will be held in Moscow on next Dec 20 to 22. The Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the federation of the Lao Trade Union, the Lao Patriotic Women Association and the Laos-USSR Friendship Association were respectively represented by Sisavat Keobounphan, Sanan Southichak, Mrs Khampheng Bouphe and Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng. Seeing these delegations off at the airport were vice-presidents of the said organisations and other high ranking officials. The ambassador of the USSR to Laos, Vladimir Sobchenko and his embassy's staff were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 16 Dec 82 BK]

PLO ENVOY HOPES TO OPEN BANGKOK OFFICE

BK220129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] The Palestinian Liberation Organisation is seeking approval from the Foreign Ministry to open an information office in Bangkok as quickly as possible, a visiting Palestinian representative said yesterday.

Mr Mustafa Safarini, the PLO's representative in Laos, said that since Thailand now recognises the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people the next step is to allow his organisation to set up an office in Bangkok.

"We are deeply thankful for the stance Thailand took in supporting our national rights and in recognising the PLO. And I am here to give an official letter of thanks from our foreign minister to your foreign minister. But we now ask for our right to establish an information office here so that both sides in the Middle East conflict can be heard. We are ready to set up the office anytime. Give us the green light so we can start looking for an office," Safarini said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila confirmed Thailand's formal recognition of the PLO last September at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The PLO's request to open an office here was revealed last August by another visiting PLO representative, Mr 'Ali Fayyad, who said that he had received "a positive response" from the government on the issue. The Foreign Ministry later said that it was studying the request but did not say whether it will allow the PLO to open an office.

"A lot of one-sided news is presented here," said Mr Safarini. "You have relations with both Koreas and with China and Taiwan, so we should have the right to have an office. We are not demanding that you should cut relations with Israel," he added.

Mr Safarini, who is here as an official guest of the Foreign Ministry, will meet high-ranking ministry officials including members of its Permanent Secretariat, the director general of the Political Department, and officials from the African and Arab Affairs Division. He said that he would also like to meet ACM Sitthi as well but no meeting is on the agenda.

The PLO has been allowed to open offices in 115 countries. It was made the 94th member of the Non-Aligned group and is a full member of the Arab League.

Mr Safarini will be in Bangkok for two days before returning to Vientiane where he has been the PLO representative for the last six years.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS LAO AMBASSADOR

BK220142 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Dec 82 p 4

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Lao Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong proposed in an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST that relations between Thailand and Laos should be improved on the basis of "making the Mekong a river of peace and cooperation" and that the countries of ASEAN and Indochina should hold discussions to "agree on what can be agreed upon."

He suggested that ASEAN and Indochina could agree on such issues as non-aggression against each other, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and keeping foreign powers out of the area. He said that the ASEAN plan for a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality is similar to the Indochinese objective of a zone of peace, independence and cooperation. He stressed that outside powers should not be involved in the proposed dialogue but could be brought in for an international conference following agreement between ASEAN and Indochina. The regional conference could include Burma.

Countries which could be invited to an international conference, he said, were the Soviet Union, the United States, China, the United Kingdom, France and India. If ASEAN wanted Japan in, Indochina would agree. The site for the conference could be one of the ASEAN or Indochinese capitals, the envoy said.

Asked whether an ASEAN-Indochina meeting would not mean de facto recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime of Phnom Penh, the Lao ambassador said: "That's not an obstacle. We can have preliminary talks. ASEAN supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk. We support Heng Samrin.

"There are two examples of success of international meetings despite similar disagreements. The 1973 Paris talks on Vietnam. Then there was the 1962 Geneva meeting on Laos which resulted in a coalition government (leftist-neutralist-rightist) under Prince Souvanna Phouma for our country."

Asked why the Khmer people have not been given the right to decide who -- Prince Sihanouk or Heng Samrin or whoever -- should govern them, the envoy said that "elections had been held." When it was noted that the elections had been held in the presence of armed Vietnamese troops, he said that the matter had been decided by the Khmer people.

The ASEAN position is that the United Nations General Assembly resolution should be implemented. It calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people. For the present the UN recognises the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition under Prince Sihanouk.

Ambassador Khamphan warned that foreign powers were trying to cause conflicts between the Lao and Thai peoples. He asserted that people shooting at Thai or Lao crossing the Mekong River could have been dressed in Lao or Thai military uniforms to create disputes and prevent closer friendship between the two countries. Since there is a border committee, "all that is needed following an incident is for one side to contact the other by telephone to prevent aggravation of the incident and further misunderstanding," he added.

Laos, he said, wants to promote relations with Thailand on the basis of the agreement concluded between the two countries in 1979 making the Mekong a river of peace and cooperation. As brotherly races, with a similar historical and cultural heritage, the Lao and the Thai peoples should not allow any outside power to divide them or permit any conflict to arise between them, he said. "Everything should be settled with peaceful, friendly talks," he added. Any efforts by any foreign country to create problems between the two peoples "could only be temporary if we deal with each other with sincerity."

The envoy also said that the Lao people, "who treasure their independence like the Thai people, will not allow Phoumi Nosavan (former prime minister in exile in Thailand) to return to power. Phoumi and his followers want to restore the old order. We cannot change the direction from the socialist road that we have taken."

Laos is now producing enough food, especially vegetables, for domestic consumption and does not have to depend as much as in the past on supplies from Thailand, the diplomat said. International aid agencies have also helped in providing rice bought in Thailand.

However, a large number of hawkers, sometimes numbering about 100, cross daily to do business in Laos, he reported. Laos has its whole border open while Thailand has opened two crossing points at Nong Khai -- one for passengers and one for vehicles -- for transit and border trade.

Petrol and other fuel oil provided as economic assistance by Soviet Russian has been allowed to pass through Thailand, the envoy reported. The oil is used for irrigation purposes. "Strategic materials are brought in through Vietnam," he said.

Asked about the presence of Vietnamese forces in Laos, Ambassador Khamphan said: "The three Indochina states cooperate with each other closely, bilaterally and as a group, helping each other in economic, social and other fields. Vietnamese soldiers are in Laos only temporarily in accordance with a treaty and a request by Laos. "This is because of Beijing expansionism which poses a border threat to Laos and Kampuchea. So we have asked for Vietnamese help.

"We three countries fought, shoulder-to-shoulder, against the French colonialists and the American imperialists -- not the American people, who supported our struggle. Today we have to work together to maintain peace and our independence."

Beijing, he alleged, "has sent in agents and supported bands of bandits to create internal problems for Laos as well as exiles, mostly traitors, along the border."

According to Thai officials, Thailand maintains a friendly and cooperative attitude toward Laos because of racial, traditional and cultural affinities between our two peoples. It takes a different position on the Vietnamese presence in Laos to that in Kampuchea because, unlike the Lao case, Vietnamese forces invaded Kampuchea.

NATION PRAISES FOREIGN POLICY INITIATIVES

BK200238 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome Thrust in Thailand's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] After a couple of stunning successes in the UN General Assembly by ASEAN during the past few months, Thailand has taken upon herself to follow a clear-cut foreign policy that has produced positive results for this part of the world. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon made a highly successful visit to Beijing last month and that has been followed by an unheralded visit to the Soviet Union by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and some firm positions are emerging which may augur well for both Thailand and ASEAN in the future.

In any power equation for this region, it is only natural that the United States take a dominant place, but when geography is also taken into consideration, as it must be, China and the Soviet Union emerge equally large. Up to now, of course in matters concerning the security of the region, Japan has been dismissed as an economy giant which can only influence the region in terms of economic power -- this can no longer be taken for granted since there have been several overtones of Japan's military resurgence after Yasuhiro Nakasone took over the reins of power in Tokyo.

We are not patting our country on the back just because of Prem's and Arun's visits to the capitals of the communist giants. The emergence of clear-cut lines is also proved by the fact that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad was in Bangkok early this month and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is due for talks here this week.

This is not at all surprising since, for many years, ASEAN has coordinated its foreign policy. Another point that has to be mentioned is that both Malaysia and Singapore, along with Indonesia, also have to push ASEAN policy at the nonaligned summit meeting which they will be attending early next year in New Delhi.

It is unnecessary to mention that Thailand's primary concern, and consequently ASEAN's, is what is happening in western Kampuchea. But since all international efforts made by ASEAN, however successful, appear not to have succeeded, there is some sort of a glimmering hope that a Sino-Soviet detente could produce an atmosphere in which a political solution could be arrived at. The tentative moves have been made by the leaders in Beijing and Moscow and if we are happy that Prem's and Arun's visits have proved successful in determining how this detente could be the just cause of Kampuchea and influence this part of the world. [sentence as published]

Of high importance also is the Chinese stand after the exploratory talks with the Soviet Union must show concrete actions, she has put the military assistance given by Moscow to Hanoi to fuel the Kampuchean guerrilla war at the top of the list. At one point at least both China and Russia eye to eye -- China wants to "bleed Vietnam" white and the Soviet Union, if her present policies are any indication, seems to agree with that. Since Vietnam has become a surrogate of the Soviet Union, it is possible that the Kremlin strategists think that the more Vietnam bleeds the more subservient it would be to Soviet commands. Moscow should be more than contented to have a surrogate in this area which can also provide naval and air bases.

Taking all this into consideration, the thrust of Thai foreign policy seems to be the working out of a Sino-Soviet detente would work advantageously to this region. Actually, if Hanoi's leaders will only take off their blinkers, they will realize it would be helpful to them. At present, there is no hope of Vietnam becoming economically viable -- and Moscow does not seem to care because she has own problems unrelated to Vietnam -- unless she withdraws from Kampuchea and makes peace with China and, to some extent at least, the rest of the world.

Even then, she needs the economic might of the U.S., Western Europe and Japan for many years to come before she can stand up on her own feet. It is a decision for the Vietnamese Politburo which must be fully aware that Moscow does not care at all whether Vietnamese economy goes down the drain or not.

SUPREME COMMAND NOTES ACTIVITIES IN KAMPUCHEA

BK181147 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] According to the report on the military situation in kampuchea by the Supreme Command Information Office, since late November movements by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops inside Kampuchea have become more frequent. In the areas opposite Prachin Buri and Trat Provinces, roads leading to Kampuchea's western border such as Routes 5 and 10 have been built and repaired. In the area opposite Surin Province, the route linking Samrong District of Kampuchea with the Thai border at Chong Chom Pass has been improved and many strongholds south of the border pass have been fortified. Weapons, ammunition and military equipment have been sent into Ampil and Samrong Districts. It is also reported that quantities of certain types of chemical agents are being stored at Samrong Airport. Vietnamese troops are also planning to build a tactical airstrip some 20 km south of Chong Chom border pass.

Vietnamese outposts in Oddar Meanchey and the upper part of Siem Reap Province have been reinforced with fresh troops from Vietnam.

A regiment from Samrong District has been placed in the vicinity of (Pak Ung) Village about 12 km from Chong Chom pass. The Vietnamese Border Defense Unit No 10, stationed inside Kampuchea about 10 km west of O Bok border pass in Buriram Province recently received three new battalions with heavy weapons.

During the period, fighting inside Kampuchea continued as each side tried to take the initiative in attacking its opponent. The fighting mostly occurred in the areas opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

The Supreme Command Information Office reported that at 1730 on 10 December, shells fired by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops during a clash with the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers inside Kampuchea landed at Saen Suk village in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, killing one Thai villager and seriously wounding two.

On 7 December, Vietnamese troops attacked a bus, killing 2 Thai passengers and wounding 11. This incident, which again resulted in the death of Thai civilians, indicates that Vietnam does not respect Thailand's sovereignty. Vietnam cannot deny its responsibility for the incident.

ATHIT SAYS 6,600 COMMUNIST INSURGENTS DEFECTED

BK180554 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] About 6,600 communist insurgents and sympathizers have defected to the government since the beginning of this year, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamland-ek said yesterday.

In his speech to mark the 17th anniversary of the inception of the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC), Gen Athit said the massive surrender underscored the righteousness of the Policy Order No. 66/B.E. 2523 and No. 65/B.E. 2525. He said although the implementation of the policy in which political campaigns take precedence over military suppression was not perfect, its results were satisfactory.

The mass surrender of about 1,000 communist guerrillas and sympathizers from Zone 444 clearly testified to the fact, he said. He said communist defectors and sympathizers who have defected to the government since the beginning of this year totalled 6,583. Gen Athit also denied reports that some units of ISOC were dissolved at his order, saying that it was only a restructuring of the anti-communist agency so that it would better handle problems under a new situation.

Meanwhile, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut said that communist insurgency is still the No. 1 enemy of the country.

"The internal problem poses more concerns than the external one," said Lt Gen Chaowalit, apparently referring to the threats from communist subversion and from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

GOVERNMENT MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR

Greetings to Soviet Leaders

BK220402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Text" of SRV party and state leaders' greetings message to USSR party and state leaders on the 60th anniversary of the founding of USSR -- date and signatories not given]

[Text] Respectively to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Council of Ministers, Moscow:

On the occasion of the USSR's 60th founding anniversary, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV and the entire Vietnamese people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you comrades and, through you, to the people of all nationalities in the USSR, our warmest greetings.

The founding of the socialist USSR -- the first united multinationality worker-peasant alliance state in the world -- was one of the great achievements of the October Revolution. It was the glorious victory of Lenin's correct national policy and an event of global historic significance that marked a turning point in the common struggle of the whole of mankind for equality, freedom and friendship among nations.

Over the past 60 years, under the glorious CPSU's clear-sighted leadership, the fraternal Soviet people of all nationalities have gone through a very glorious stage and surmounted innumerable difficulties and ordeals in order to firmly defend their first socialist fatherland, to save mankind from the fascist disaster, to make decisive contributions to the birth of the world socialist system, to successfully build a developed socialist society and to pave the way for the advance to communism.

Facts show that no nation has endured greater sacrifices than the Soviet people and that no country has made greater contributions to the world revolution and peace than the USSR.

Immediately after its birth, the USSR held high the banner of peace and proletarian internationalism. The constant, comprehensive growth of the Soviet Union, in coordination with the storm-like offensive strength of the three revolutionary currents of the era, has been exerting a decisive effect on the development of the world revolution today, thereby changing the world balance of power in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

In the present international situation, in which the imperialism forces are in collusion with the international reactionary forces in accelerating the arms race and threatening a nuclear war, the Soviet Union stands as a great fighter in the defense of international peace and security.

The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, highlighted in the famous peace programme for the 1980's and other important Soviet peace initiatives, is enjoying the approval and support of all mankind. With the glorious achievements that the Soviet people of all nationalities have scored over the past 60 years, Lenin's fatherland today truly is a bulwark for peace, a solid and firm prop for the world revolution and the faith and hope of all nations struggling for a bright future.

The Vietnamese people are very proud to have the Soviet people as a friend and a loyal comrade -- a people who always regard their solidarity with Vietnam as the order of the heart and the mind.

The close relationship between the two parties and countries -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- has been increasingly consolidated on the basis of the Treaty of friendship and Cooperation signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in 1978. This treaty is a factor providing a guarantee for Vietnam to advance toward achieving ever greater successes in building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland against all hostile schemes and acts by the imperialist, hegemonist and international reactionary forces, thereby actively contributing to defending peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

On this occasion, on behalf of the VCP, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and all Vietnamese people, we express our sincere and deepest gratitude to the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people for their great support and valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people during the past years of protracted and sacrifice-and-hardship-studded struggle to win national independence, as well as in the present struggle to build and defend their fatherland.

May the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU and its combat staff [booj tham muwu chieens daus], headed by beloved and venerated Comrade Andropov, fulfill the important tasks of great international significance -- tasks which were set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and which are designed to make the Soviet Union advance vigorously to communism and worthily contribute to the cause of peace and the revolutionary struggle of nations in the world.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries be further consolidated and developed with every passing day.

Le Duan Speech in Moscow

OW211856 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 21 Dec 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 21 -- "Following the October Revolution, the founding and quick growth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a momentous event of historic significance for the whole world," said Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese party and state delegation, at a meeting held in Moscow today in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

On behalf of the C.P.V. and the Vietnamese Government and people, Le Duan extended his warmest congratulations to the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Yu. V. Andropov and to all the nationalities in the great Soviet Union.

He said: "Under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. the genuinely equal and voluntary alliance of all nationalities in the Soviet Union has become a steel bastion checking and thwarting all aggressive moves of the imperialist enemy, firmly defending the socialist state, making the decisive contribution to saving humanity from the fascist holocaust, successfully building developed socialist society, pioneering the path the communism, and ushering in the era for the conquest of the outer space.

"The unity of all nationalities in the Soviet Union based on the Leninist nationality policy has opened up unprecedented capabilities for each nationality to bring into full play its creative power and its finest traditions and provided favourable conditions for all fraternal nationalities in the union to help one another speed up their advance to socialism.

"No other country has in so short a historical period been able to raise the standard of all nationalities in the country to a common level of all-round development as the Soviet Union. Like a garden full of blossoms and scent, the Soviet Union today is a harmonious bloc of unity politically, socially and ideologically in which every member nationality has scaled the heights of civilisation through leaps and bounds.

"The great victory of the October Revolution and the brilliant achievements of the Soviet Union over the past 60 years have set a marvelous example of the successful solution to the class and nationality problems in the revolution. It symbolizes the victory of the two banners, socialism and national independence, in the light of Marxism-Leninism.

Le Duan went on: "The October Revolution and the founding of the U.S.S.R. marked the beginning of the transitional period for humanity from a world of competition and invasion against one another to a new world, one of friendship, peace, cooperation and mutual assistance among nations.

"Together with the founding of the U.S.S.R. and the socialist system, a new relationship among nations has taken shape, closely uniting with the socialist system with the Soviet Union as the mainstay are the broad national liberation movements encompassing almost all the countries kept backward by colonialism, old and new, and the vigorous movement of the working class and other labouring masses for democracy and social progress in the developed capitalist countries. This is a striking trait and also an invincible force of our time in which 'proletarians of all countries and all oppressed people unity' in response to the famous appeal by the immortal V.I. Lenin.

Closely combining her growing strength with the force of the attack of the three revolutionary currents of, the Soviet Union has played and is playing a decisive role in changing the balance of forces in the world in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

From the "peace decree" promulgated in the first days of the Soviet power to the "peace programme" in the eighties, the Soviet Union has unrelentingly worked for peace and security among nations, the greatest aspiration and source of happiness of thousands of millions on our planet.

Our party and state fully support the Leninist foreign policy and the Soviet Union's peace initiatives full of good will which have once again been reaffirmed in the very inclusive report by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at this grand meeting. We sincerely wish all nationalities in the Soviet Union, closely uniting around the Communist Party and its command, new and greater successes on the road at building communism and in the struggle for peace and freedom of the world's people".

Le Duan went on: "In the struggle for the liberation of his country, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the founder of our party and state, found in Lenin's programme on the national and colonial questions the road to the salvation of the nation and country. Following the road of Lenin, closely associating national liberation with socialism, the Communist Party of Vietnam has taken the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another and to the glorious victory of today: "The whole country has become independent and unified and is advancing to socialism. At present, carrying out the historic tasks worked out by the fifth congress of our party, the Vietnamese people are endeavouring to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their homeland against all acts of aggression, intervention and threat by hegemonism in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces, to contribute to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. After more than half a century of struggle for independence, freedom, democracy and socialism, our people are today firmly confident in their strength and are very happy to have the Soviet Union by their side. To the Vietnamese Communists and people, the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union are devoted and generous comrades and very loyal comrades-in-arms.

"Today, our two countries, the homelands of Lenin and Ho Chi Minh, are bound more closely than ever before by the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, a treaty full of noble proletarian internationalism. In the past four years, in the light of that historic treaty, the cooperation between our two parties and our two countries has achieved a new dimension. The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship is blossoming and developing its strong effect in all fields.

"Allow me to express here the sincere and deep gratitude of the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their very great support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

"I take this opportunity to sincerely thank the other fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties and all friends in the five continents for their constant support for the Vietnamese people's just cause. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are determined to do their best to be worthy of that precious assistance.

"Long live the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, firm bulwark of peace and world revolution!

"Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

"Long live peace and socialism!

CPSU Lecture Group Visits

OW 72108 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 17 -- A group of lecturers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recently paid a week-long visit to Vietnam on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

It was led by B.M. Zumakulov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Soviet Autonomous Republic.

The Soviet lecturers gave talks in Hanoi, Quang Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City on the C.P.S.U. policy of nationalities and the U.S.S.R.'s guidelines and achievements in economic development.

They were received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

VDP Holds Meeting

OW220819 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- A meeting was held here yesterday by the Vietnam Democratic Party (VDP) in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

It was attended by Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the V.D.P.; Tran Dang Khoa, deputy general secretary of the V.D.P. and vice-chairman of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and others.

During the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship month the provincial branches of the V.D.P. sponsored meetings and talks on the land and people of the Soviet Union. A meeting for the same purpose was organized in Haiphong on December 18 by the city branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

A 1,000-strong gathering took place recently in Dong Nai Province, east of Ho Chi Minh City, to commemorate the Soviet anniversary.

Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City

OW22049 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 21 -- A 1,000-strong meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City on Sunday to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R.

It was attended among others by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the city party committee; Mayor Mai Chi Tho, and Soviet Consul General O.A. Volkov.

Mai Chi Tho thanked the party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their great, effective and wholehearted assistance to Vietnam in the past as well as at present.

Meetings for the same purpose were organized today at the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, the social sciences commission, and the college of economics and planning.

Ex-Vietnamese students from the Soviet Union met here tonight to celebrate the Soviet anniversary.

Present were Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the VCP Central Committee, minister of secondary vocational and higher education and vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; and others.

A representative of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet specialists were also present.

USSR HELPS SRV BUILD ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PROJECTS

OW220043 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 21 -- Since 1955, following the liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build around 200 economic and cultural projects, of which 40 were completed and put into use in the period of Vietnam's Second Five-Year Plan (1976-80).

The Soviet-built projects account for a major portion in Vietnam's gross national product: 35 percent of electricity output, 89 percent of coal and 90 percent of sulfuric acid, 100 percent of superphosphate, apatite and metal cutting tools, 76 percent of machine tools and 23 percent of coffee.

The major projects under construction with Soviet assistance include the Bim Son cement works with an annual capacity of 1.2 million tonnes, the Pha Lai thermal power station with four turbine-groups and a combined output of 640,000 kilowatts, and especially the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power station on the Da River with eight turbine-groups and a capacity of 1.2 million KW. This is the second largest hydro-electric power plant built by the Soviet Union outside its territory.

Also since 1955, the Soviet Union has sent nearly 1,800 specialists to help Vietnam in construction work, and 3,000 Vietnamese technicians and workers have been sent to the Soviet Union for training and practising in the building industry.

NGUYEN CO THACH PAYS VISIT TO INDIA 16-19 DEC

For Delhi radio reportage on the visit to India by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach from 16 to 19 December, including the signing of an agreement setting up a joint commission to promote economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and remarks at a press conference and at a banquet given in his honor, see the India section of the 16 December South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS REJECTION OF SIHANOUK

PM211007 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Dec 82 p 8

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Daniel Roussel in Hanoi on 14 December]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 December -- I met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday and he kindly answered L'HUMANITE's questions.

[Question] Following the formation of a "coalition government" based on the Khmer Rouge force and following the UN vote which was once again favorable to the Khmer Rouge, has Vietnam revised its approach to the Kampuchean problem, particularly as regards Sihanouk's role if the latter breaks with the Pol Pot gangs?

[Answer] For 20 years the UN votes on China's representation went in favor of Chiang Kai-shek. Those votes did not change the situation in China. Quite the reverse; it was the situation in China which reversed the UN votes. Similarly, the 4 years of votes in favor of Pol Pot cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea. As for the "coalition government," it is merely a cosmetic measure to present Pol Pot in a less pitiable light. The statement made by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen on 18 September clearly indicated that all Kampucheans who leave the Khmer Rouge and stop cooperating with them can enjoy all citizen's rights, including the right to vote, to stand for elections and be elected, provided they respect the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

[Question] You are going to New Delhi to take part in the meeting of the Indo-Vietnamese joint economic cooperation commission. Are you going to tackle the problem of Kampuchea's representation at the forthcoming nonaligned summit meeting?

[Answer] We are going to seize that opportunity to exchange our views on problems of common interest relating to preparations for the summit and on regional questions. You know that we agree with India on questions of stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Would you accept the principle of an invitation addressed to both Heng Samrin and Sihanouk?

[Answer] Everybody must respect the decision taken by the sixth summit in Havana, which is to leave Kampuchea's place empty. We respected that "empty chair" decision in New Delhi in 1981, and, moreover, the Indian Government did not invite any Kampuchean delegation.

[Question] Have there been signs of an easing of tension in Vietnamese-Chinese relations over the past few weeks?

[Answer] We have observed a significant reduction in military activities on the border... especially since August.

[Question] Do you think that this situation is connected with the preliminary Sino-Soviet negotiations?

[Answer] This calmer situation predates the preliminary negotiations between China and the Soviet Union. Is it the calm before the storm, or could it lead to a favorable situation, in other words to the normalization of our relations? We are at a crossroads. Vietnam sees two possibilities. We are working to normalize our relations with China, but we must also make preparations in case this is the calm before the storm.

[Question] What is your assessment of the preliminary Soviet-Chinese negotiations?

[Answer] We warmly welcome them because we are struggling for peaceful coexistence among all the countries in the world and to combat tension and the cold war.

[Question] How do you view the development of the situation in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] After the very tense 1978-80 period, we have seen a positive development in the past 2 years. However, the ASEAN countries still have illusions about the possibility of creating a large force behind Sihanouk in the next 2 or 3 years. So, we are patient. We can wait until they realize that they have lost this last card. For all the maneuvers used hitherto have failed: those of confrontation, like those aimed at wearing us down or using blackmail and UN resolutions to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. The situation in that country is improving each day, and the same is true in Vietnam.

BOU THANG, PRK DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Further Report on Reception

BK210307 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0439 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK) -- The Vietnamese minister of defense hosted a solemn reception in Hanoi on 18 December in honor of the high-ranking Kampuchean military delegation, led by its Minister Bou Thang, which is visiting Vietnam.

Van Tien Dung, minister of defense; generals; representatives of Hanoi's People's Committee; and other Vietnamese personalities attended the reception. Sieng Saran, ambassador of Kampuchea to Vietnam, was also present.

In his welcoming speech, Gen Van Tien Dung said: "You have come to Vietnam at a time when our people and whole army are putting their efforts into implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, fulfilling the 1982 State Plan to achieve success to honor the Soviet Union's 60th founding anniversary."

On the subject of Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations as well as links uniting the three Indochinese countries, Gen Van Tien Dung stressed: "The reactionary forces have persisted in pursuing their hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries and their efforts to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability, preventing the process of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and creating tension in Southeast Asia. They have invented the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' to cheat public opinion. They have tried by all means to carry out their maneuvers of sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution and against Vietnam."

General Van Tien Dung said that "neither Beijing's and Washington's actions -- no matter how perfidious they are -- nor any reactionary force would be able to reverse the course of firm development of the Kampuchean revolution. The three Indochinese countries will always remain an inviolable bastion of peace and socialism in this region of the world."

For his part, on behalf of the party, state and armed forces of Kampuchea, Minister Bou Thang sincerely thanked the party, state, people, and the VPA for granting the Kampuchean people multifaceted, devoted, disinterested and effective assistance.

Minister Bou Thang praised the monolithic union and the combat alliance of the three Indochinese countries and their multisided cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, and stressed: "We are convinced that no matter what the enemy is, if he ventures to start aggression against Vietnam, Kampuchea or Laos, he will bring on himself severe counterattacks and will suffer even more humiliating defeats."

Defense Ministry Meeting 21 Dec

OW220051 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 21 -- The National Defence Ministry, the command of the capital military sector and the border guards command held a joint meeting here tonight to welcome the visiting Kampuchean military delegation.

Present were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence; senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the VCP Central Committee and general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and other high-ranking officers.

Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and minister of defence, and the other members of his delegation, and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran were present.

In his opening speech, General Van Tien Dung wished the delegation a successful visit which, he said, marked a new development of the close friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries, for their own interests and for the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Taking the floor, Major-General Lu Giang, chief of the capital military sector command, said: "Over the past four years, under the correct leadership of the P.R.P.K. headed by esteemed Comrade General-Secretary Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean revolution has constantly consolidated and developed and become irreversible".

"The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces," he went on "with the twin tasks of fighting and building, have shown their determination to foil all plots and activities of sabotage by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, to keep political security and social order, and to formally defend the revolutionary administration."

He affirmed that Vietnamese Armed Forces would do their best to contribute to the defence and development of the special relationship between the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

For his part, Bou Thang said: "Our two countries have a common border. Our two peoples have the same situation, the same ideals and the same enemies".

"Our two peoples," he continued, "have been closely associated with each other, have shared weal and woe, and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for national salvation and for the defence of the profound feelings between the two peoples".

He condemned Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces for rigging up the so-called "tripartite coalition government" against the Kampuchean revolution. "However, he added, "all the dark designs of the enemies are doomed to failure. The Kampuchean revolution is firmly advancing".

General Van Tien Dung presented the Kampuchean guests with a lacquer painting bearing the portrait of the late President Ho Chi Minh. Minister Bou Thang presented to the Vietnamese side a woodcut picture showing President Ho Chin Minh meeting with Chairman Son Ngoc Minh. The meeting wound up with a concert performed by a Vietnamese Army art troupe.

Activities in Hanoi

OW220047 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 21 -- The visiting Kampuchean military delegation led by Defence Minister Bou Thang called at the Higher Military Institute this afternoon.

It was accompanied by General Hoang Van Thai, vice-minister of national defence; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ministry of National Defence; and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

Addressing his hosts, Bou Thang commended Vietnamese Armed Forces for wholeheartedly discharging their internationalist duties towards the fraternal peoples, especially the Kampuchean people and their armed forces.

Also today, the Kampuchean guests called at various offices of the National Defence Ministry in Hanoi.

Visit to Lang Son Province

OW220041 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 21 -- The high-level Kampuchean military delegation led by Defence Minister Bou Thang, on Dec 20 visited the northern border province of Lang Son and the military unit B37 of the first military sector. The delegation was accompanied by Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy defence minister; Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defence Ministry; and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

It was warmly welcomed by La Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Be Chu Lang, chairman of the provincial People's Committee; Colonel Doan Do, commander of the province military command; Major General Vu Duc Thai and Colonels Nam Ho and Nguyen Hien representing the First Military Sector, and large numbers of officers and soldiers.

The delegation was taken to several places still bearing traces of the Chinese expansionists' crimes during their 1979 invasion.

HUNGARY AGREES TO HELP DEVELOP TECHNOLOGY

OW181643 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 18 -- Hungary has agreed to help Vietnam to step up scientific and technological development up to 1990. An agreement to this effect was signed in Budapest yesterday by the Vietnamese ambassador and the Hungarian vice-chairman of the National Commission for Technical Development.

SRV-POLAND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

OW202333 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 20 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association made its appearance here today with Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of mines and coal as its president.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Prof. Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak; and others.

Speaking on this occasion, Prof. Hoang Minh Giang described the establishment of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association as a new development of the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two peoples. He renewed the Vietnamese people's support for the fraternal Polish people in the struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements and wished them further success in the building of a developed socialist society in Poland and in national defence.

The president of the newly set up association, Nguyen Chang, announced a programme of actions for the association in the coming period.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES IN HANOI

Nguyen Huu Tho 20 Dec Speech

OW221031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpt] At a time when our people countrywide are seethingly carrying out the emulation movement to score achievements in fulfilling the 1982 state plan and engaging themselves in many lively activities in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the fourth session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly opened this morning at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

Present at this morning's opening session were Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and National Assembly deputies from all parts of the country.

During this session the National Assembly will debate the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1982 state plan and state budget. It will decide on the 1983 state plan and state budget and on the orientation for the efforts from now through 1985. It will also approve the 1981 state budget account, debate and then approve the revised general section of the penal code, and tackle a number of other issues.

The fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly began at 0800 sharp. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho made the opening speech. He said:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Comrade State Council Chairman Truong Chinh; esteemed Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong; dear National Assembly Deputies: I hereby cordially greet the comrade National Assembly deputies who have come to attend the fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly.

I heartily welcome the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps and the international guests who are attending today's session of the SRV National Assembly.

Comrade deputies: Over the past 2 years, in light of the party's general and economic policies, a number of party and state economic management policies have been promulgated.

They have created a new vitality in productive labor, thereby leading to highly significant changes in our national economy. Those changes have opened up new prospects for socioeconomic stabilization and development. Encouraging achievements have been scored in agricultural production. Great progress has been made [words indistinct]. Industrial production has been maintained and has developed fairly well, especially in local industry, small industry and handicrafts. Initial changes for the better have been noted in exports. Socialist transformation and consolidation of new production relations are being systematized. Public security and order have been maintained firmly. Activities concerning education, science, technology, culture, arts, public health, and social work are developing and becoming increasingly interlocked with production and the people's lives.

In general, we are in a better position. However, the tasks facing our entire party and people in 1983 and the few ensuing years are very heavy. We must constantly uphold vigilance to cope with the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles who collude with the U.S. imperialists. We must strive to overcome great difficulties, the imbalances in our national economy and the shortcomings in socioeconomic guidance and management in order to boost production and stabilize the lives of workers and civil servants and satisfactorily serve the lives of the laboring people.

In light of the resolution of the third plenum of the Fifth VCP Central Committee, certainly, our entire people and armed forces, all sectors, echelons and grassroots-level units will develop their successes, their fundamental advantages and our country's great potentials and will overcome all difficulties in their advance to score new, greater successes in socialist construction and in the defense of (?their beloved socialist fatherland).

With confidence and enthusiasm, I declare the fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly open and wish the session splendid success. [end recording]

Communique No 2 Issued

OW211249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Communique No 2 of the fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 21 December 1982, the National Assembly deputies paid a visit to President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and then held a plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman Nguyen Xien to hear Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on our state's diplomatic activities in 1982.

In the afternoon, the Nationalities Commission and various standing committees of the National Assembly met to prepare views to be presented before the National Assembly. The deputies studied the reports already presented by the Council of Ministers at the session.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS VPA'S 38TH ANNIVERSARY

BK221016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 December editorial: "Fine Character, Glorious Tradition"]

[Text] Having been tempered by 38 years of fighting and development, our army has matured and today possesses powerful strength and high combat effectiveness.

Our army has a contingent of experienced cadres with many years of service. It has regularly been replenished with new, young and able-bodied officers who have completed basic and systematic training. Our soldiers are patriotic youths who, with a compassion for the revolution and with good political and educational knowledge and good health, are acquiring more knowledge about military science and technology and modern equipment.

Under the glorious VCP's militant banner, our People's Armed Forces have constantly developed their fine character and glorious tradition and improved their standardization and modernization. They have made much progress in terms of fighting strength, ranging from their revolutionary determination to their technical and tactical skills and their weapons and equipment. They have joined with the entire people in defeating the new aggressor enemies on both the northern and southwestern border fronts. They have built and firmly defended the fatherland and have fulfilled their lofty international obligations.

As Comrade Le Duan put it: Over the past few years our army has proved to be an extremely powerful revolutionary organization capable of firmly preserving national independence and freedom and protecting revolutionary gains. It has also proved to be a powerful organization noted for its disciplined and technical working methods and capable of fulfilling its economic construction task.

The resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress says: Our country is enjoying peace while having to cope with a type of multifarious war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are now acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. Simultaneously, we must be prepared to cope with any contingency, including a large-scale war of aggression.

Such a situation requires that our People's Armed Forces constantly heighten their vigilance, fighting strength and combat readiness and remain always worthy of being a sharp and reliable tool of the party and the proletarian dictatorial state to defend the country, maintain political security and protect the fatherland's independence and freedom for the sake of the people's peaceful and happy life.

Our army's strength lies in the contingent of cadres, especially key cadres at various echelons. A strong body of command cadres is a decisive factor in developing the fine character of the army and its fighting strength.

Our army is currently required to train a contingent of cadres who must truly possess revolutionary qualities and leadership skills commensurate with their positions. They must be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people; must have a firm fighting determination, unswerving revolutionary views and those ethical qualities such as impartiality, frugality and honesty; must have a correct work attitude -- their words must match their deeds; and must always set good examples for the lower echelons and combatants to follow.

They must be commanders who, with high political, military, educational, scientific and technical knowledge and with good operational capabilities, can handle and educate their troops satisfactorily under any circumstance.

Our army's strength lies in its discipline. Discipline is a specific and focusing symbol of revolutionary qualities and determination and combat skills. Whatever the situation -- be it at war or in peace, favorable or difficult -- our army must always be a closely knit entity with the highest discipline and must scrupulously and strictly comply with the party's policies and lines and state law.

Every unit, cadre and combatant is dutybound to correctly observe the oath of honor and the codes of discipline of the People's Army. They must scrupulously comply with all military regulations and all orders given by their superiors and must uphold discipline in coordinated activities for the sake of collective victory. Every unit, cadre and combatant must be a good symbol of the new socialist man in observing a modern lifestyle and public order at any time and in any place.

Our army's strength lies in its unity. Our army has become invincible due mainly to the fact that we have joined with the people in constantly maintaining and developing the army-people unity tradition. Our cadres and combatants must always uphold the spirit: For the people, we serve; for the people, we fight and sacrifice; be ready to do everything for the benefit of the people; always strictly observe discipline in maintaining relations with the people; respect the elderly; love the children; promote solidarity with youths; and be well-mannered toward women.

Wherever our people are -- be they in rural or urban areas, in the north or in the south, on the frontline or in the rear area -- they have always treated soldiers as their own sons. They have joined with us in combat, thus forming a great people's warfare front. They have cared for and nurtured us in all aspects, both material and spiritual, thus creating conditions for us to build our force ever more strongly.

Our army is a revolutionary army which has achieved many glorious victories thanks to the fact that we have always fostered the close solidarity among our comrades and comrades-in-arms who share the same fighting cause, are politically equal to one another, are always together in life and death, share weal and woe and are ready to shoulder the heaviest part of the work to lessen their friends' burden -- all for the common victory.

With its firmly maintained fine character and its constantly developed glorious tradition, our army vows to always be worthy of the trust of the party and the people and to always be an army which is loyal to the nation and faithful to the people and which can fulfill all assigned missions, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies.

LAM DONG WOMEN PERSUADE FULRO MEMBERS TO DEFECT

BK211245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Thousands of women in Lam Dong Province have, over the recent past, played a key role in persuading followers of the United Front for the Struggle of the Oppressed Races [FULRO] to return to their hamlets and villages.

Many of them have each successfully persuaded five to six people to return home. Among the returnees are some leaders, such as the FULRO chief of Bao Loc District and the secretary general of the FULRO Central Committee [thuw kys toongr howpj trung uwong FULRO]. Women in the province have also contributed nearly 20,000 dong to helping former FULRO followers stabilize their lives.

In the past, women in Lac Duong -- a mountainous district of Lam Dong Province, which is virtually entirely inhabited by the people of various ethnic minority groups -- supplied food and medicine secretly to the FULRO to help this organization carry out its activities. However, since being told of the true nature of this organization, these women have contributed significantly to rallying their husbands and sons to the revolutionary side.

Women in Kill Plagnol Ha village have succeeded in bringing 195 out of a total of 200 FULRO members back to the village. Some women have even gone into the jungle for several days in an effort to talk their husbands and sons into defecting from the FULRO. Mrs (Katin) in Lac village spent several months looking for her son in the jungle in an attempt to bring him home. After spending 1 full week in the jungle to persuade her husband to return home without success, Sister (Klang) in Lac village voluntarily asked the local administration to bring him out by informing it of his whereabouts.

In addition to encouraging hundreds of their children to join the local militia force to track down remnants of the FULRO, women in Lac Duong district have donated more than 3 tons of rice to this force.

NHAN DAN REPORTS GRAIN COLLECTION NORM MET

BK201301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 20 December]

[Text] A report published by NHAN DAN on its front page today says that as of 30 November, our entire country had achieved the highest-ever grain collection norm, recording an increase of more than 500,000 tons over 1981.

The report adds, however, that the collected grain is still not enough to meet needs.

AUSTRALIAMORE TECHNICAL AID FOR CHINA BEING CONSIDERED

BK210923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Street says Australia is currently considering funding another 20 technical cooperation projects in China. Speaking in Canberra, Street said the projects would be agriculture, light industry, health and education. He said technical cooperation projects would be an important aspect of the development of relations between Australia and China.

Street said it was hoped that within 2 or 3 years, Australia would have about 20 such projects operating concurrently at an annual cost of around \$10 to \$12 million -- that's slightly less in American dollars.

The minister was speaking in an interview with radio Australia today -- the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Australia and China.

The federal opposition has released a statement saying that the Labor Party as pioneers of the diplomatic link remains committed to cooperation with China.

AUSTRALIAN TO FLY IN SPACE SHUTTLE IN 1985

BK180938 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Plans are underway to send an Australian to space. The federal government has accepted an American Government offer for an Australian to be part of a three-man space shuttle which will launch Australia's domestic communications satellite.

The Department of Science and Technology and AUSSAT, the company which owns the satellite system, will select two Australians for the launch due in 1985. One will join the shuttle while the second will be an emergency backup. They will be trained by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NEW ZEALAND

BK140622 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Australia and New Zealand have signed an agreement on closer economic relations which will eventually remove all trade barriers between the two countries. The documents were signed simultaneously in a satellite television link between the capitals of both countries.

The new agreement comes into force on 1 January and will give the two countries greater access to each other's markets following 3 years of negotiations. Before the signing, Australia's acting Prime Minister Anthony said the pact would lead eventually to an Australian-New Zealand economic community.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Muldoon said the agreement would establish a gradual and predictable basis for expanding trade between the two countries. Under the agreement, tariffs on goods from across the Tasman will disappear over 5 years, although New Zealand's system of import licensing will not end until 1995.

CGDK'S SON SANN VISITS FOR TALKS WITH SUHARTO

BK210821 Jakarta OANA in English 0754 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 21 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Son Sann arrived here Tuesday morning with a purpose which he said was to "express our deep appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia". He was greeted at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

In a statement he gave to the press at his arrival, Son Sann said the CGDK is grateful to Indonesia "for its priceless joint efforts with other ASEAN governments in the search for just and long lasting political settlement of the conflicts in Cambodia, and for its support for the CGDK".

He added: "We wish to proclaim solemnly here in Jakarta that with the CGDK the Vietnamese aggressors will be compelled to withdraw their occupation forces from our motherland, and that we, the nationalists, shall continue to do everything possible to merit the trust and the confidence of all our ASEAN friends and of all peace-, justice- and freedom-loving nations, and to rebuild Cambodia in conformity with the national aspirations of our people".

Son Sann arrived with General Dien Del, member of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Executive Committee for military affairs, Bun Say, KPNLF Deputy Secretary General and Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang-meth, another member of the KPNLF Executive Committee.

Meanwhile, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen at the airport, Son Sann is visiting Indonesia for the first time. He said the prime minister usually also goes to the countries which Kampuchean nationalist leader Sihanouk had visited. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, visited Indonesia several months ago.

Son Sann was scheduled to pay courtesy calls on President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and to have talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja during his stay in Jakarta.

As part of his itinerary, he will also go to Yogyakarta to see the Buddhist Borobudur temple Wednesday morning. He will be back in the capital in the afternoon and will immediately fly to Paris.

He came to Jakarta from Singapore.

On Talks With Suharto

BK211325 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] President Suharto, flanked by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, received the prime minister of the Coalition Government of the Republic of [as heard] Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, at Cendana [location of Suharto's residence], Jakarta, today.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Son Sann told newsmen that President Suharto had offered him various suggestions and guidance as well as relayed to him Indonesia's experience in both, the struggle for independence and the implementation of development.

He said that President Suharto had also suggested that Kampuchea first must struggle to regain its independence and then rebuild the country.

In reply to press queries, Prime Minister Son Sann said that he did not ask President Suharto for military aid and that President Suharto knew exactly what Kampuchea really needed -- what it really needed to rebuild the country. He also said that his government, in regaining the country's independence and rebuilding the country, would apply the principles of Pancasila, so that his country would have the opportunity to attain lasting peace.

The prime minister of the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea arrived in Jakarta at 0900 this morning for a 3-day visit to Indonesia.

Further Comments

BK220721 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0658 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Dec 22 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of the Kampuchean Democratic Coalition Government said today his talks with Indonesian leaders, notably President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, had been very good and friendly.

Asked about Kampuchea's political program on the international forum, Son Sann said he supported the quest for a political solution of the Kampuchean problem and hoped that such a political settlement could be reached soon through the United Nations.

On the possibility of Kampuchean participation in the nonaligned summit conference to be held in New Delhi in March next year, Son Sann said he hoped that the president of the Kampuchean Democratic Government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, would be invited to attend the meeting.

Son Sann also hoped that the world's sympathy toward Kampuchea would further increase, and that on his forthcoming visit to Europe he would be received in audience by the Pope.

He said he also wanted to visit nonaligned countries, as well as Arab and Latin American nations.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR ON SIHANOUK SEAT AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK211155 Hong Kong AF in English 0844 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 21 (AFP) -- by N.G. Nair -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad today gave backing for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to be invited to the Non-Aligned Movement summit in New Delhi in March, during an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Prince Sihanouk, head of the tri-partite anti-Vietnamese government of Democratic Kampuchea, "is legally and internationally regarded as the head of the Cambodian state" and should be invited to the conference, Dr Mahathir said. The prince has the support of both majorities in the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, he added.

Dr Mahathir added that he would attend next March's New Delhi non-aligned summit. He warned that any deviation from the principles of non-alignment would weaken the movement. If the summit could take a "very correct" stand on non-alignment, "we would then be highly respected by the rest of the world," he said. The prime minister noted some tendencies in the past few years to deviate from the principles of non-alignment. Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will press for Prince Sihanouk's participation at the conference, Dr Mahathir said.

ASEAN groups the region's non-communist countries of Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Dr Mahathir regretted India's decision not to invite the Democratic Kampuchean Government to the summit. India reportedly is following the "vacant seat" formula adopted by the last non-aligned 1979 Havana summit. Malaysia and many others disregard a formula which they believe was rammed through the summit by host and chairman Cuba, and would like to see the decision corrected by the New Delhi summit.

On the prospect of a consensus among the non-aligned nations, Dr Mahathir said that "consensus is a good thing if it can be achieved. But consensus carried to the extreme might mean that one vote would determine in a negative way the wishes of the vast majority." If the wishes of the overwhelming majority were thwarted simply by one country then it would be "the will of the minority." "Anybody who is recalcitrant can always say 'I do not agree' and the whole thing is shot to pieces," he pointed out.

OFFICIAL ON CUT IN DEFENSE MINISTRY ALLOCATION

BK221241 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Dewan Negara [senate] was today told 868 million ringgit had been cut from the original allocation of 4,850 million ringgit for the minister of defense this year. The deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Dr Goh Cheng Teik, says of this, 800 million ringgit was cut from the original allocation of 2,700 million ringgit for development and 86 million ringgit from 2,150 million ringgit of management expenditures. This is in line with the government austerity measure due to the current world economic recession. However, this will not affect the capability of the armed forces to safeguard the peace and security of the nation. Dr Goh also said in view of the reduction the government has postponed several purchasing and construction projects, which do not require immediate implementation.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON VARIOUS CURRENT ISSUES

Human Rights Record

OW210537 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Manila, Dec. 21 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today declared his 17-year-old regime enjoyed the continuing "support of our people" as he rejected charges of wholesale violation of human rights in the Philippines. The president said that "perhaps alone among developing countries in Southeast Asia," the Philippines succeeded "in meeting the tide of insurgency and rebellion in our midst" while assuring the country's stability.

Addressing the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) on its 47th anniversary, Mr Marcos said "our record on human rights cannot be doubted" because of its "compassionate policy" towards "those arrested for various crimes against national security and public order."

To the charges of Amnesty International, a London-based human rights organization, "that thousands of political detainees are still languishing in jail," President Marcos said only 551 such prisoners were being detained. He said his regime exercised compassion towards such top-level detainees as ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, Roman Catholic priests Fr Luis Jalandoni and Fr Edicio de la Torre, and the arrested journalists of an opposition paper.

The president pointed out that despite a death sentence hanging on Mr Aquino's head for rebellion, he allowed him more than two years ago to leave for the United States for a heart operation.

In the cases of the two priests, President Marcos said he allowed Fr Ja Jalandoni out of prison [word indistinct] charges of communist subversion and he "eventually betrayed the government trust" by "resuming subversive activities." Mr Marcos said he also allowed Fr De la Torre to resume his theological studies in Rome but "he returned to the country, also surreptitiously" only to rejoin the communist underground movement.

In the case of 12 arrested journalists of the opposition tabloid WE FORUM, Mr Marcos said that despite "their involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the government," he ordered their release from jail on house arrest status.

The president said the success of his regime's efforts "to safeguard national security and public order rests on the support of our people" and the cases of insurgency and rebellion the past 10 years "could not have been met" without this support.

Rift Between Church, State

HK180103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] President Marcos asserted yesterday that there is no serious rift between the Church and the state, and the government has no policy to stifle dissent. He also declared that constitutional freedoms are not unlimited, and the government has to abide by the rules of law against acts inimical to national security and integrity. President Marcos declared this in his address to the University of the Philippines law alumni at the Manila Hotel. For more details, here is FEBC's (Al Dovar):

[Begin (Dovar) recording] The president said that the conflict, if any, is between the law and individual members of society, whatever their uniform may be, whether soldier, lawyer [words indistinct] the ranks of the clergy.

He declared there was a need to reiterate the simple principle continually, because some people seem to imagine that arbitrariness marks the action of government whenever there is some kind of limitation on certain fundamental rights like freedom of speech, or freedom of association, not knowing that one of the basic principles in constitutional law is that freedom of speech is not unlimited, while freedom of association is not unlimited, as lawyers know.

The president dwelt at length on the rule of law, which he called the [words indistinct] of order and security through conciliation of conflicting interests through the mechanism of law.

Taking exception to reports in the foreign media that there is a [words indistinct] in the principle of separation of Church of state in the Philippines, the president said no such misunderstanding or conflict exists. There can be no question that both government and the Church understand each other. The principle is well accepted [words indistinct] [end recording].

Economic Problems

HK190022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday said the Philippines is doing better than most countries in coping with the global economic slowdown. He added that he is privileged to be leader of the Filipino people in these critical times. The president said that in a year of deepening recession and unemployment, the country has proved to be more stable, fundamentally sound in economy and ready to move into the next era of modernization.

The chief executive declared that his assessment is shared by neutral observers, international experts and incisive intellectuals. Assessing the country's overall situation, the president pointed out that policies pursued over the years have kept intact the basic and fundamental system for a strong people-based society. President Marcos said that he was proud to note that neither economic hardship nor the many subversive activities that threaten the country's democratic tradition had prevented the Filipino people from keeping faith with their spiritual and cultural values. In some areas, the president said, the country is falling behind some of its neighbors, but only because it had to bear the brunt of the last war, with Manila as the most ravaged city in the world, second only to Warsaw. In addition, the Philippines has chosen to stand by its principles, as a member of the world community. Other nations, he said, are putting up protectionist barriers of all sorts to protect their own workers. The Philippines has been lowering its tariffs in accordance with the principles of free trade.

Interest Groups

HK200538 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] President Marcos says the government will not allow any single interest group to usurp its authority, and neither will the government allow conflicts between such groups to work against public interest. The president clarified that the policy does not mean that the government is waging a war against single interest groups. He said that the government is not out to pick a fight with such groups, be they labor, agriculture, industry, the church, or multinationals. The president stressed that the policy merely places the interests of the state above everything else, a doctrine enshrined in the constitution.

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